TODAY'S WEATHER
Partly Cloudy, Snow or Rain; Light Winds.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATEST NEWS EDITION

VOL. 118. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 161. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Congressman Dalzell introduced a resolution providing for the survey of the Ohio river for a nine-foot stage of water. —Page 1.

President's policy with reference to Panama, defended in the senate.—Page 1.

Employes of a construction company are charged with smashing skylights and raising frames on the roof of the Iroquois theater, Chicago, in order to destroy evidence. The police are looking for one man.—Page 1.

President Roosevelt sent a message on Panama and the canal treaty to congress.—Page 8.

Col. Thomas C. Campbell, formerly [of] Cincinnati, died in a sanitarium in [B]rooklyn, N. Y.—Page 14.

[I]n his message to the newly con[ven]ed Ohio legislature, Gov. Nash urges [ec]onomy in state expenditures.—Page 14.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Bo]gus farmers were arrested, [char]ged with selling West Philadelphians [oleo] for country butter.—Page 1.

[Th]ree deaths resulted yesterday [from] Butler's typhoid epidemic and the [schools] were reopened.—Page 6.

[Al]derman R. S. Breckenridge of New [Castle] is dead.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.

[Ru]ssian torpedo boats leave Malta [for] the far east while other Russian [war]ships and troops are assembling. [Jap]an buys a warship and 80,000 tons of [co]al.—Page 1.

LOCAL.

Homestead Carnegie plants to resume and no strike likely.—Page 1.

Miss Nattie W. McLean will not give up certain effects because she says J. O. Brown did not want his wife to have them.—Page 3.

Suggestion meeting of young Republicans of the Sixth ward ended in a free-for-all fight.—Page 2.

Supreme court hands down a number of important decisions in state and local cases.—Page 7.

William G. Park and Union Trust Company appointed receiver of Clairton Steel Company on application of Crucible Steel Company.—Page 1.

Fourteenth ward citizens will not put Councilman W. H. Stevenson on their ticket.—Page 2.

Director Bigelow goes east to consult Andrew Carnegie about Schenley memorial.—Page 2.

Wabash railroad ordinance may not be ready for common council on Friday afternoon.—Page 3.

Controller Larkin presents his "deadly parallel."—Page 7.

Republican city committee tables a resolution opposing fusion or deals with any persons or parties.—Page 6.

City officials continue their inspection of local theaters and find room for many recommendations.—Page 6.

Two dead and one dying of mysterious case at Glassport.—Page 2.

George W. Backofen died suddenly while making a call in Fifth avenue.—Page 2.

SOCIAL.

Mrs. Sullivan Johnson and Mrs. Robert T. Reineman leave today for New York to attend the meeting of the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812.—Page 10.

Mrs. Charles B. McLean and Miss [Ma]rion McLean gave a four o'clock tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Katherine Reed and her house guests.—Page 10.

SPORTING.

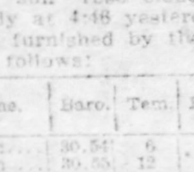
The National baseball commission met in Cincinnati yesterday and many players' cases were acted on.—Page 9.

Frank Haller, who was let out as manager of the Evansville baseball team, will appeal to the National commission. —Page 9.

FINANCIAL.

Stock market opened strong, broke sharply, but later recovered and closed steady. Wheat gained on higher foreign prices, but was still off at the finish. Corn was lower and oats were down. Provisions lower.—Pages 12 and 13.

THE WEATHER


Warmer.

Cloudy conditions, with rising temperature, are predicted for today, and fair weather is promised for tomorrow, in Pittsburgh and vicinity, by the Washington observer. Yesterday's minimum temperature was 4 degrees, and the day was the coldest for the date since 1886. The sun rose cloudy at 7:25 and set cloudy at 4:46 yesterday. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m. ...	30.54	6	90	N.	Pt. Cldy
8 p. m. ...	30.55	12	80	N.	Smoky

Comparative temperature and precipitation for January 4:

	1903	1902		1903	1902
Maximum ...	38	24	Mean	36	20
Minimum ...	35	16	Precipitation .	T	T

Max. tem., 4 am. ..	15	Dfcy. since Jan. 1..	62
Min. tem., 7 am. ..	4	Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.10
Mean temperature..	10	Precip. for day.....	T
Nor. tem. 31 yrs...	30	Dfcy. for day.......	.10
Dfcy. for day	20	Exc. since Jan. 1...	.10

Government Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday, with rising temperature. Wednesday, snow or rain in west portion; fair in east; light variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, snow or rain; fresh southeast winds.

Kentucky and West Virginia—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, rain or snow, with rising temperature.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 o'clock last night:

Cairo	24	Clear	Indianapolis .	24	Clear
Omaha	20	Clear	Kansas City .	22	Clear
Chicago	14	Clear	Washington ..	16	Clear
St. Louis....	22	Clear	Philadelphia ..	8	PtCldy
Cincinnati ..	14	Clear	Buffalo	06	Clear
Louisville ..	18	Clear	Cleveland	8	Clear
Vicksburg ..	34	Clear	Cheyenne	28	Clear
Helena	26	Cloudy	Denver	36	PtCldy
Bismarck ..	10	Clear	Salt L. City..	30	Snow
St. Paul.....	10	Cloudy	New Orleans.	42	Clear
New York..	4	Clear	Duluth	6	Snow

TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS

NIXON—"The Prince of Pilsen," musical comedy, 8:15 p. m.

ALVIN—Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott in "The Light That Failed," 8:15 p. m.

NEW GRAND—The Christmas Pantomime, "Babes in the Woods," 2 and 8 p. m.

AVENUE—Henry Lee and vaudeville, continuous performance, 1:30 to 10:30 p. m.

EMPIRE—"Hoity Toity," Weber & Fields' musical extravaganza, 8:15 p. m.

DUQUESNE—James K. Hackett in "The Crown Prince," 2 and 8 p. m.

BIJOU—"A Desperate Chance," melodrama, 8 p. m.

ACADEMY—The Utopians in variety and burlesque, 2 and 8 p. m.

[DU]QUESNE GARDEN—Skating, afternoon and evening; hockey tonight, Victorias vs. Bank-[illegible]

CLEVELAND IS NAMED BY OLNEY

Puts Him Forth for Presidency, in New York.

M'CLELLAN BANQUET

Hill Compliments the Cleveland Administrations and Slaps the Present.

EX-PRESIDENT SENDS LETTER

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Richard Olney, former secretary of state, tonight named ex-President Grover Cleveland as the Democratic nominee for the presidency in the coming national campaign. Mr. Olney's action came at the end of a long speech, in which he strongly arraigned the present administration for its policies, foreign and domestic, and which he said the Democratic party would accept and not reverse as far as they had been carried out, but in the future would go back to the policies of the past, for which the people of the nation were longing. The man, he said, to put the old policies into being was Grover Cleveland, and he referred to him as follows:

Names Mr. Cleveland.

"Mr. Chairman, of all men most thoroughly representative of the national policies I have indicated, the most capable and sure of making them effective—the opportunity being given—the man of the proved courage of his convictions, who never yet turned his back upon the approach of public duty, and is too old to learn how, that man, unfortunately, absent at this time, but a New Yorker by adoption if not by birth, and one whom New York has always delighted to honor—that man is Grover Cleveland, whose record in the past is an all-sufficient guarantee of his action in the future."

The scene of this utterance was the banquet to Mayor George B. McClellan, and around the festal board were leaders of state and national reputation.

Mr. Olney's reference to Mr. Cleveland brought forth an uproarious outburst. Men of the Cleveland Democracy seemed to shed their differences, as with unanimity they echoed back huzzas of approval to the ex-premier's sentiment. The speech is believed to have started and given an impetus to a movement for another nomination, which Mr. Cleveland will find it hard to stem, indeed, if he so wishes.

Praise from Hill.

As if prearranged, ex-Gov. David B. Hill further along arose and sang paeans to the administration of his old factional foe in these words:

The Cleveland administration of 1885 and 1893 may have made mistakes, but to their credit be it said there was never any charge of corruption seriously made against them and none at all was ever established. Those administrations may have sometimes erred because "to err is human," but whatever their faults, corruption was not one of them. They may have lacked in vigorous partisanship, but they excelled in genuine patriotism. Those administrations were conducted with dignity and reflected honor upon the country.

He took occasion to hit the present administration some hard blows. He predicted the young mayor would some day be governor and then go to the White House. Mr. Cleveland sent a letter, in which, after praising the young mayor and alluding to Democracy's victory in New York city, he said:

"Those far beyond the limit of New York who love the Democratic party confidently expect that the methods of the new municipal administration will be so clean and efficient and its high purposes so manifest in all things, as to impress the entire country with the security and peace promised by the national supremacy of a safe and conservative democracy."

Others beside Olney and Hill, who spoke were Gov. Montague, of Virginia; Mayor McClellan, Charles A. Towne and Congressman De Armond. Ex-Congressman W. Burke Cockran, acted as toastmaster. In introducing Mayor McClellan, said in part that the Democratic victory in New York city was a presage of national victory on similar but broader lines and Mr. McClellan's administration a preparation for a field of wider usefulness.

The dinner was given at Sherry's and among those present were Ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania; William A. Gaston of Boston, and Charles F. Murphy, new leader of Tammany Hall, Judge Alton B. Parker, Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and Senator John J. Morgan, of Alabama sent letters of regret.

A wireless message, sent from the Celtic, in which W. J. Bryan is returning from Europe, read:

"William J. Bryan sends greetings to the Democrats assembled at Sherry's. I wish you a happy New Year, and hope you will have a brilliant success. My heart is with you. Do not forget the western Democrat who polled 6,500,000 votes in 1900."

FRANK A. PARKER.

NATIVES RISE AGAINST GERMANS IN NEW GUINEA

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, Jan. 4.—The natives of Parrhaven, German New Guinea, rose November 14 and massacred two Europeans, an engineer named Dowell and a trader, Ehhardt; two Chinese and 10 friendly natives. A punitive expedition sent against the natives killed 25. The trouble arose from a land dispute.

CONFEDERATES REFUSE WREATH FOR LONGSTREET

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 4.—The veterans of the confederacy of Savannah today, refused to send a wreath of laurel to lay on the grave of General Longstreet, on the ground that General Longstreet disobeyed orders at the battle of Gettysburg.

RECEIVERS FOR CLAIRTON STEEL

Crucible Steel Company Makes the Application to Court

CAN SECURE FUNDS

William G. Park and Union Trust Company Appointed to Take Charge.

PLANT WILL STILL OPERATE

On application of the Crucible Steel Company of America, receivers were appointed yesterday for the Clairton Steel Company, one of the Crucible's underlying companies. The bill in equity asking for the appointment of a receiver was filed in the United States circuit court late yesterday afternoon. The matter was immediately heard by Judge Joseph Buffington, who appointed William G. Park and the Union Trust Company as receivers. The receivers are both largely interested in the company's success, Mr. Park being chairman of the board of directors of the Crucible Steel Company and in that position the head of the concern.

The following statement was given out by the Crucible Steel Company last evening:

The Crucible Steel Company of America has asked the United States court to appoint a receiver for the Clairton Steel Company, and Judge Buffington this afternoon appointed the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and William G. Park as receivers of the Clairton Steel Company. The receivers have already given instructions for the continued operation of the plants of the company. The reason for taking this action was, that the officers of the Crucible Steel Company of America were of the opinion that the Crucible Steel Company, in making further advances of money to the Clairton Steel Company, should be placed in the same position as any other person loaning money to the company, and should receive a security which would not be open to legal attack, and we felt that this could best be done by having the management of the company placed in the hands of receivers, and the moneys necessary to be advanced loaned under the protection of the orders of the court.

Formation of the Clairton.

In the bill filed it is stated that the Clairton Steel Company was formed in 1901 by the consolidation of the St. Clair Furnace Company and the St. Clair Steel Company. The company has a floating indebtedness of about $4,500,000, much of which is now due and still more is rapidly maturing. The company has not been able to secure the capital needful to meet this indebtedness and carry on its operations, but assurance has been given that if a receiver is appointed so that the court can authorize the giving of proper security for the repayment of the moneys advanced, the Clairton company can obtain the funds necessary to enable it to continue operations and that by so doing it will be enabled to pay off its debts.

The plant of the Clairton Steel Company at the new town of Clairton, up the Monongahela river is admittedly the most modern steel plant in existence. The company owns 115 acres of land there and is fortified by the ownership of its own coal and ore. The plant as far as now completed contains three blast furnaces, 12 50-ton open hearth furnaces with blooming mills, billet mills, etc.

The plant is remarkable in the possession of furnaces built after a new design and capable on that account of using a larger proportion of Mesaba ore than any other furnaces. These furnaces have been making records for production ever since they were first started, about the middle of last year.

An Argument That Did Not Hold.

The Clairton was started primarily for the production of billets for the use of the Crucible Steel Company. In order to produce billets at the lowest cost it was necessary to have a plant of larger output than the needs of the Crucible demanded. At the time the plant was built the demand for billets was far greater than it has been in the last few months.

Last spring a plan was formed by which the United States Steel Corporation was to become interested in the Clairton company. It was finally brought to a conclusion satisfactory to all concerned and had been agreed to by all parties, when, to the great surprise of everyone acquainted with the affairs of both concerns, the Steel Corporation withdrew from its agreement. Inasmuch as large plans had been made on the expectation that the corporation would carry out its contract, an awkward situation was created for a time. Those interested in the Crucible and the Clairton succeeded in arranging matters for the time being, about $2,000,000 being loaned the company. At that time William G. Park returned to the active management of the Crucible Steel Company, taking the position of chairman of the board.

It was stated last evening that the action taken yesterday is a temporary expedient and that it will not affect the operation of the works or the growth of the business.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS LAND NEAR THE PANAMA LINE

Scouts Have Crossed the Border and a Conflict Is Thought to Be Imminent.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
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PANAMA, Jan. 4.—News has been received that several vessels carrying Colombian troops from Cartagena have landed at Titumati, the site of a large camp near the frontier. Colombian scouts have been seen along this coast this side of the Panama line.

Gen. Huertas, commanding the Panamanian army, in the belief that hostilities will soon begin, will leave the city in a few days with officers on a scouting trip near the boundary. In the event of war Gen. Huertas wishes to go to the front on scout duty.

To stop former comrades taking up arms, the Indian chief, Inanguina, has been returned to his home in Cati San Blas by the Colombians, with whom he left last week.

APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR

JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT
of Ohio, whose name was sent to the senate yesterday by President Roosevelt as head of the war department, to succeed Elihu Root, resigned.

DESTROYERS LEAVE MALTA

Five Russian War Vessels Sail Eastward and Japan Buys a Warship.

OUTLOOK IS OMINOUS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Malta, Jan. 4.—Five Russian torpedo boat destroyers sailed from here today in an eastward direction.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 4.—The warship Capitan Prat has been ordered to proceed to drydock and to embark full war equipment. It is supposed she has been sold to Japan. The Capitan Prat was built at La Seyne, France, in 1890. The machinery consists of two sets of triple expansion engines; her normal coal supply is 400 tons. She can carry 1,1000 tons, which, at an eight knot rate, gives her a steaming radius of about 4,000 miles.

The armament is composed of four 9.1 inch mounted on four barbettes, and of eight 4.7 inch guns. The secondary battery is made up of six 6-pounders, four 3-pounders and 10 1-pounders rapid fire guns. She carries four above water torpedo tubes. Her guns and munition hoists are worked by electricity. The armor belt is 12 inches thick amidships and her protected deck is three inches on the flat.

CARDIFF, WALES, Jan. 4.—It was reported on the Coal Exchange today that Japan was placing orders here for 80,000 tons of steam coal, the orders being largely conditioned on shipment during January. It is estimated that 40,000 tons of steam coal have already been bought by Japan from Welsh miners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—Russia's reply to Japan is now in the hands of Vice Admiral Alexieff, to deliver when he considers the moment fitting. The foreign office this afternoon states positively that Russia has not given up the idea of a peaceful issue, all depending upon whether Japan is in earnest in her declarations to this government regarding her desire for peace, which is beginning here to be much doubted, in view of her extensive war preparations, which are daily being announced. As to whether Russia's reply will be acceptable to Japan or not, no one here will give an opinion. It has been calmly and carefully considered and, from Russia's point of view, framed in terms which Japan can accept with honor and she must take the very gravest responsibility of rejecting it.

TIEN-TSIN, Jan. 4.—The Russian office here has informed the railroad officials that a detachment of 100 Russian troops will occupy Sin-Min-Tun, one of the railroads running to Shan-Kaif, Kwan and Tien-Tsin, in two days from date.

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—The Russian cruiser Saratoff has been ordered to Sebastopol to receive her armament and proceed to Port Arthur. The Russian auxiliary cruiser Orel has been ordered to remain at Odessa until she receives her armament.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—There is considerable interest as to whether Rear Admiral Evans, now en route with the Asiatic fleet from Honolulu to Guam, will be ordered to proceed to Japanese or Korean waters. The probability is that the navy department will announce that Rear Admiral Evans is empowered to use his own discretion in the matter.

Once more there is talk of submitting to The Hague arbitration tribunal the Russo-Chinese dispute, and it is said that the United States would lend its influence to such an arrangement.

TOKYO, Jan. 4.—War preparations continue, but the government seems determined to avoid the initiation of any conflict, and for this purpose the note sent to the powers was intended to show that the responsibility rested upon Russia should negotiations fail.

The imperial princes serving in the navy have returned to their stations at Sasebo.

A telegram from Vladivostock tonight states that the cruiser Gromobi left there yesterday at 6 o'clock in the evening, presumably for Port Arthur; also, that other cruisers there, about four in number, are preparing to follow the Gromobi. Further news says that Russian troops are arriving day and night and that people are alarmed and excited at the turn of events.

NINE-FOOT STAGE WANTED

Dalzell Asks Congress for Appropriation of $200,000.

SURVEY IS NEEDED

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.

Representative John Dalzell today introduced a resolution appropriating $200,000 for a survey of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Big Miami, with a view to providing a nine-foot stage of water the entire year. This resolution is supplementary to the one recently introduced by Representative E. F. Acheson, which appropriates the same amount for a survey from the mouth of the Big Miami to Cairo. A survey of the upper part of the river for a six-foot stage has already been made, but this data is not of use in making calculations for a nine-foot stage and therefore a new survey is necessary.

When asked today what he thought were the prospects of getting the resolution through, Mr. Dalzell said:

"I do not know what we can do, but we will do the best we can to have it adopted. This survey is necessarily the first step in the improvement of the Ohio river and consequently it is important that we get this appropriation."

Mr. Dalzell has always been a consistent supporter of the Ohio river improvement, although none has appreciated more than he the difficulties that stand in the way of getting the government committed to this mammoth scheme.

Some years ago when an application was made for a survey for a six-foot channel, Chairman Burton, of the rivers and harbors committee, fought for a survey for a nine-foot channel and in this he was supported by Mr. Dalzell. But the provision was beaten in the senate and the six-foot channel was substituted. Mr. Dalzell is aware of the importance of the proposed improvement and he will do all in his power to get the appropriations for the survey, both of the upper and lower portions of the river. His resolution provides that the survey shall be made under the direction of the secretary of war and that the report shall be made to the president not later than the first of next November.

The secretary of war today forwarded to congress a number of communications, among them the reports of army engineers on an extension of the slackwater system on the Big Kanawha river, and the valuation of locks and dams not owned by the government on the Little Kanawha river. Capt. W. E. Craighill and Maj. George A. Zinn reported on a preliminary survey and examination of the Big Kanawha from Lock No. 2 to the falls, as authorized by the rivers and harbors act, approved June 13, 1902.

Capt. Craighill states that he considers this portion of the river worthy of improvement by the general government. Maj. Zinn presents a survey for the extension of the slackwater system up to the falls by the construction of two locks and dams at a cost of $1,771,730. The board of engineers for rivers and harbors has examined the reports and finds that the cost of improving the river this short distance, four and a half miles, is too great and that the improvement is not desirable at this time.

The report of Maj. Zinn on the four locks and dams on the little Kanawha owned by the Little Kanawha Navigation Company, says that they are in a dilapidated condition and if bought by the government they would have to be thoroughly repaired or rebuilt. He thinks, however, that they should be acquired by the government and the necessary repairs made.

The board of engineers after reviewing the report, favors the purchase of these locks and dams and considers this a favorable time to buy them. It fixes the price to be paid the Navigation company for them at not more than $75,000 and the cost of repairs on them at not to exceed $88,000. These communications have been referred to the committee on rivers and harbors.

L. W. STRAYER.

BOGUS RUBES PEDDLED OLEO

West Philadelphians Paid Them 50 Cents a Pound.

SIX ARE ARRESTED

Disposed of "Best Country Butter," Borne in the "Old Farm Wagon."

HAYSEED IN PEDDLERS' HAIR

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Press Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 4.

Under the impression that they were eating country butter at 50 cents a pound, West Philadelphia families, analytical chemists, professors of hygiene and other learned members of the Faculty club of the University of Pennsylvania have been, it is charged, smacking their lips over an ordinary brand of oleomargarine palmed off upon the educators and citizens by unscrupulous dealers, some of whom were disguised as farmers.

Six of the alleged purveyors of the bogus butter were today served with warrants and will be given a hearing before Magistrate Cunningham on Friday afternoon next. They are specifically charged with selling colored oleomargarine without a license and serving it to their customers as first-class butter. The product of each dealer has been analyzed and pronounced oleomargarine.

Two months ago Dr. H. B. Warren, dairy and food commissioner, received information from three sources that West Philadelphia was "flooded" with bogus butter. Immediately he appointed Agent John M. Hale to trip up the alleged violators and wipe out the illegal industry. Hale's task was hard until he got a start. Thereafter it was tedious but less difficult. Twice he ran out of clues which he had almost persuaded himself were false, because at the end he came up with two guileless looking individuals with nasal twangs and hayseed in their hair. He was disappointed, until he discovered that the only thing rural about the two men was their makeup.

One of these was Thomas Denny, who has been served with a warrant. His get-up resembled "Uncle Hike's." He has big routes among prominent families across the river. A Dearborn wagon, creaking with age and carrying a few cornstalks that happened to get hooked on the running gears, was used to convey the "best country butter" to his customers. There was a barnyard unkemptness about the horse and no name on the wagon.

This baffled Hale for seven days. He followed Denny around on foot trying to discover his identity. From Denny's customers he secured several pounds of the stuff and had the state chemist analyze it. The latter pronounced it "oleo" and then Hale, at a later day, waited in the house of another customer for Denny.

Hale traced the wagons of J. M. Craven & Bros. to the Faculty club, at 3601 Locust street. He hinted his suspicions to John Rice, the steward. Rice was taken aback. There had been especial satisfaction among the club members over the quality of the "butter."

"One seems to catch the sweet scent of clover as one eats it," said one of the learned members to another at luncheon today.

"It certainly is fine," replied his companion, as he tasted a sample from the end of his spoon and smacked his lips.

This was the stuff that Mr. Hale said costs 12 cents a pound.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

ROOF SMASHED AFTER THE FIRE

Charges That Iroquois Theater Lights Were Not Opened.

DESTROY EVIDENCE

Chief Usher and Scene Shifter of Playhouse Placed Under Arrest, in Chicago.

ALL PUBLIC HALLS CLOSED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The skylights over the stage of the ill-fated Iroquois theater never were open during the fire last Wednesday, and by reason of this, instead of the superheated air and flames escaping through the ventilators, as the law contemplates, the billows of fire and furnace-like heat swept out over the panic-stricken audience to claim 590 lives.

This evidence of guilt a number of men alleged to be, or who have been, connected with the theater bodily attempted to destroy, smashing the heavy glass and opening the frames the day following the fire.

"One of the men we want," said the fire inspector today, "is Superintendent Jones of the George A. Fuller Construction Company. A half dozen witnesses assert that he was the man who used the ax on the roof. I shall be glad if the detectives who are after him succeed in finding him. He is wanted badly."

Evidence Was Destroyed.

This afternoon attorneys for the fire department secured from five witnesses corroboration of the charges that a wrecking crew of the Fuller Construction Company had destroyed the stage skylights on the day after the disaster. Fire Inspector Fulkerson said: "It was the intention that these skylights should open automatically to allow the escape of heat and smoke and create a draft which would draw them upwards instead of allowing them to pass over the audience. But, from the information I have, I am positive that the opening of the skylights was impossible, because beneath each section of the lights had been placed pieces of scantling, which remained there until removed by employes of the Fuller Construction Company on Thursday afternoon."

The fire inspector late this afternoon heard the statements of Henry King Pomeroy and Frederick A. Garrick, two Harvard university undergraduates, who had seats in the first row of the orchestra of the theater, and who charge that the alleged "asbestos" fire curtain never was lowered at all.

Frank Barr, the scene shifter, charged with opening the stage door of the Iroquois and permitting the draft to sweep the fire over the audience, was captured at noon today in his home, No. 1081 North Central Park avenue. He was hurried at once to Assistant Chief Schuettler's office, where he was held until Schuettler could reach the office.

The police today arrested George M. Dusenberry, chief usher of the theater, on a charge of manslaughter. Dusenberry declares that he tried to hold back the rush of spectators and helped to save 30 women from the jammed front exits. He is held to furnish evidence on the statements made by many people in the theater that the ushers closed the doors and that they at first refused to allow the people to pass out.

Benjamin Solomon, a boy who rented opera glasses in the upper balcony, today declared that all the ushers and attaches

Continued on Second Page, Sixth Column.

HOMESTEAD CARNEGIE MILLS ARE ALL TO START

No Strike Likely—Manager Hunt Will Consider Some Appeals—Shaffer's Order at Glassport Not Heeded—Westinghouse Works Resume.

Every mill at the Homestead steel works of the Carnegie Steel Company is to be started in full operation next Sunday, and assurance has been given the men of steady work for the next six months at least. No strike is likely. At present all the departments are in operation except three, including the converting mill, which had been idle for the last two months. Many of the mills were shut down for repairs, and others were closed owing to a lack of orders; but it was announced yesterday that a large number of foreign and domestic orders have been placed on the company's books, and that all the departments would run full hereafter for an indefinite period.

The dissatisfaction that is said to have existed in a number of mills at the plant over the wage readjustment promises to be amicably adjusted this week, and no trouble is expected. The men in nearly every department affected by the cut in wages have taken the matter to General Manager A. R. Hunt. He will consider each complaint, and it is thought a number of changes may be effected in the scale at his suggestion to the company.

The starting of the converting mill at the Homestead works will necessitate the starting of the two furnaces at the Carrie group in Rankin, which supply the iron for the Homestead mill. Two of the Carrie group of six furnaces were shut down when the converting mill suspended. The new 120-inch plate mill at the Homestead steel works, the largest plate mill in the world, is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected to have it ready for operation early in February.

The Edgar Thomson mills of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, which have been shut down for the last two weeks for repairs, are expected to resume within the next 10 days.

About 200 men who were laid off several weeks ago by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Pitcairn transfer yards were placed at work again yesterday and will be given steady employment hereafter.

The strike ordered by President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated association at the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Hoop Company at Glassport failed to bring the men out, as anticipated. The order was received, it is said, but no attention has been paid to it, and the men will undoubtedly continue at work for the present. Preceding the resumption, about a week ago a cut in wages was announced, and although there was some dissatisfaction expressed, most of the men returned to work. A few refused to go back, and for this reason the strike was ordered. The men employed in the various steel plants at Clairton and Monessen are said to be dissatisfied, and there has been some talk of a strike, but the mills are all running.

The Westinghouse Machine Company's works at East Pittsburgh resumed operation in full yesterday morning after a suspension of 10 days, during which time a number of important changes in the rearrangement of the machinery was made and a number of improvements completed. The plant employs 3,000 men.

The Westinghouse foundries at Trafford City resumed work yesterday in every department after the holiday shutdown. The plant is rushed with orders for the various Westinghouse interests and the new additions are being hurried to completion.

The Harbison-Walker brick plant at West Homestead shut down yesterday for two weeks to make needed repairs. The 200 employes of the plant will be kept at work on the repairs and improvements.

TREATY TAKEN UP BY SENATE

President's Message Is Cause for General Discussion.

COLOMBIA ARRAIGNED

Senator Stewart Severely Criticises Bogota Government for Blocking Canal.

MORGAN IS FOR NICARAGUA

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, Jan. 4.—The senate's first session following the holiday recess was devoted entirely to Panama. President Roosevelt sent a message on the subject which was received with great interest. Discussion continued throughout the day. Mr. McComas defended the president, and asserted that his action would stand if tried in court. He maintained that even without recognition the new republic of Panama would have been established and maintained indefinitely.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada severely criticised the Bogota government for its selfish action in preventing construction of the canal.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama stated his preference for the Nicaragua route and maintained that the present course of the administration was breaking down the established course of the United States regarding neutrality. He said the president now desired the assistance of those Democratic senators to maintain his policy.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the newly-elected chaplain of the senate, clad in flowing black silk clerical robes, occupied the chair of the presiding officer just preceding the session, and on the body being called to order offered a stirring invocation.

Situation in Panama.

His prayer was a plea for the wisdom of heaven in the affairs of the government. He referred briefly to the Chicago disaster and asked a blessing on the stricken city. Touchingly also he alluded to the death of the wife of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. His invocation was preceded by a short scriptural lesson, and concluded with the Lord's prayer.

Accompanying President Roosevelt's message were copies of notes exchanged between Gen. Reyes and the secretary of state concerning the attitude of the United States in case Colombian troops should be sent to Panama. Also copies of two notes to the state department by the minister of Panama to the United States. The communication of Gen. Reyes is addressed to Secretary Hay and dated December 8, at Washington, and reads:

I have the honor to address to your excellency for the purpose of stating respectfully that I have received from my government instructions to inquire what attitude would be assumed by the government of the United States in the event, which may take place, of Colombian troops or forces under the Colombian flag making their appearance on the isthmus, or attempting a landing on the territory for the defense of the sovereignty and integrity of Colombia, and respecting the railroad line and the terminal points, in accordance with the stipulation of the treaty of 1846, which my country is ever ready to observe.

Time to Quit Fighting.

In answer to this Secretary Hay wrote Gen. Reyes under date of December 11, saying, after quoting the question asked:

I have quoted your question textually, and in reference to it I am instructed by the president to bring to the attention of your excellency the following facts: That the republic of Panama proclaimed its independence on the 3d of last month; that, in consequence of this movement, the independence of Panama has been recognized by this government, and by many others; that a treaty has been signed between the United States and Panama which has been ratified by the latter state and is now waiting ratification by the American senate; that by the provisions of said treaty the United States agrees to maintain the independence of the republic of Panama; that, although the treaty has not yet become law by the action of the senate, there are already rights and duties created by it which place the responsibility of preserving peace and order on the isthmus in the hands of the government of the United States and of Panama, even if such responsibilities were not imposed by the historical events of the last 50 years.

In view of these facts I am instructed to say to your excellency that the government of the United States would regard with the gravest concern any invasion of the territory of Panama by Colombian troops, for the reason that bloodshed and disorder would inevitably result throughout the whole extent of the isthmus, and for the broader reason that in the opinion of the president the time has come, in the interest of universal commerce and civilization, to close the chapter of sanguinary and ruinous civil war in Panama.

Secretary Hay on December 30, 1903, acknowledged a letter from Gen. Reyes, which had asked him to say whether the invasion of the territory of the republic of Panama by Colombian soldiers would be considered by the United States as a declaration of war. The secretary called attention to a similar question which Gen. Reyes had propounded December 8, and his reply thereto.

Opinion of the President.

Continuing, the secretary repeated a portion of his letter on the 11th expressing the opinion of the president concerning civil war in Panama. The secretary closed with the statement that he could only reiterate what he had before said on the subject of Gen. Reyes' inquiry and add that the time which has elapsed since December 11 had only tended to deepen the painful impression which would be created in this country by the armed invasion of Panama territory by Colombian troops and the sense of the responsibility which would thereby be imposed on the government of the United States. He said he had been instructed to inform Gen. Reyes that this government had only the friendliest intentions toward Colombia and will not lightly be provoked into assuming a hostile attitude toward that republic.

Two letters written by P. Bunau-Varilla, minister of Panama to the secretary of state were also made a part of the correspondence sent to the senate. Both letters are under date of December 31, 1903. The first letter informs Secretary Hay that the government of Panama desires to receive immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty only $1,000,000 of the $10,000,000 to be paid by the United States, leaving the

remainder to be later employed for investment in consistent works which would permanently represent the counter value of the expenses incurred.

According to this principal M. Bunau-Varilla inquires whether the United States government would pay interest of 2 per cent annually on the $8,000,000 which would be left in the United States treasury. He suggests the draft of a special convention covering this point if it meets the approval of the United States government.

The second letter informs Secretary Hay that M. Bunau-Varilla had received a telegram from his government declaring that Panama, as soon as its independence was recognized by Colombia, intended to assume a part of Colombia's exterior debt, of which the principal was settled at £2,000,000 by special convention and which is now accrued by unpaid interest. Panama expressed the readiness to assume a portion of the debt equal to the proportion of the population of Panama and Colombia, about 1 to 15.

Attention was called to the fact that since its union to Greater Colombia Panama has never received any money from the other country, that "funds never went from Bogota to Panama, but always from Panama to Bogota," and that it will be easy to show that Panama is the creditor of Colombia and not its debtor.

With the reassembling of congress today after the recess, the chaplain of the house in opening the session of that body, prayed that war between Russia and Japan might be averted by a peaceful adjustment of their differences. A privileged resolution offered by Mr. Hay (Dem. Va.) recited that certain statements contained in the Bristow postoffice report reflected on the membership of the house. It provided for an investigation by a committee to be appointed by the speaker. A point of order made against the resolution by Mr. Gardner (Rep. N. J.) was overruled, and the same fate met Mr. Payne (Rep. N. Y.), who desired to refer the resolution to the postoffice committee. A vote on ordering the previous question resulted in a tie, the minority supporting Mr. Hay. The vote developed no quorum and the house adjourned.

GEO. W. BACKOFEN DIED WHILE MAKING A CALL

Was Well Known in Homeopathic, Publishing and Fraternal Circles in This City.

George W. Backofen, 67 years old, a former well-known business man of this city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock in R. Siedle & Sons' jewelry store, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. While paying Mr. Siedle a friendly call, Mr. Backofen suddenly became faint [...]

George W. Backofen.

TWO ARE DEAD; ANOTHER DYING

Mystery Surrounding the Case of McKeesport Persons Who Expired at Home.

GAS FUMES PROBABLY CAUSE

The second victim was added to the mysterious Glassport tragedy, when Frank Cummins, aged 45, expired in the McKeesport hospital shortly after 6 o'clock last night. Mrs. Nannie A. Cummins, aged 45, his wife, is dead and W. E. Weaver, Cummins' business partner, who lived with the dead couple, is lying in the hospital still unconscious from the effects of some poison the nature of which has not been ascertained. Unless Weaver recovers, which is not likely, the cause of the deaths may remain a mystery.

Last night a small dog was locked in the ill-fated Cummins home in Monongahela avenue, Glassport, to test the theory that the fumes from a gas furnace had killed the couple. The dog was taken out of the house dead last night at 11 o'clock.

The first intimation that anything was wrong in the Cummins residence was discovered shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Cummins and Weaver were partners in the firm of that name, which conducts the largest hardware store in Glassport. When neither of the proprietors appeared at the store yesterday morning John A. Lapsley, an old employe, began an investigation. He went to the residence of Cummins shortly after 8 o'clock, but was unable to receive any response to his effort to arouse the inmates.

Summoning several other men he forced open the front door and entered the house. A faint odor of burnt gas fumes is said to have been noticeable. Lapsley made his way to the second floor and pushed open a bedroom door. There on the floor lay Cummins and across his inanimate form was the dead body of his wife. Both were fully clothed, even to wraps and overshoes. Drs. R. D. Nichols, J. B. Blackburn and E. L. Erhardt were sent for and while waiting their arrival the men began a search of the house.

In his room across the hall Weaver was found. He had retired, and the position of his body showed that he had been overcome while sleeping. Mrs. Cummins had been dead for several hours. There were signs of life in the bodies of Cummins and Weaver, and they were hurried to the McKeesport hospital, where Cummins died last night without [...]

CLARK IS GIVEN WHAT HE ASKED

Sub-Committee Fixes Charities Appropriation for Fiscal Year 1904.

DIRECTOR TELLS OF DEFICIT

Director James W. Clark of the department of charities and corrections last night appeared before the sub-committee on appropriations of the finance committee in defense of his estimates of expenses for 1904, which were temporarily approved by the sub-committee, with the exception of a few items aggregating but $2,500, which were cut out at the suggestion of the director himself. The total appropriation for Director Clark's department, as fixed by the sub-committee, is $150,637, of which $133,318 is for maintenance and $17,319 for repairs and improvements.

The items cut out included $1,000 for fire hose, because Controller Larkin declared that Director Clark could get all the fire hose he needed by requisition upon the department of public safety.

Director Harry Moore will appear before the sub-committee tonight and it is probable that a lively time will ensue when the controller begins to find fault with the expenses of that department.

Director Clark surprised the members of the sub-committee by the statement that he had started the year 1903 with a deficit caused by the finance committee making no provision for unpaid bills left over from the previous year by the former director, amounting to about $31,000. Controller Larkin last year complimented Director George W. Wilson for saving $20,000 and Mr. Stevenson last night repeated the assertion that Director Wilson was the only director who saved money in 1902.

"Yes, he saved money by not paying all the bills," replied Director Clark. Mr. Clark said he had been compelled to pay the bills left over out of this year's appropriation, with the aid of $10,000 additional obtained by a transfer from another department. The total appropriation fixed by the sub-committee for the charities department, $150,637, is in excess of the appropriation for 1903, the total appropriation in 1903 being $143,000, of which $132,631 was for maintenance.

The sub-committee last night approved an ordinance appropriating $1,692,492 for the fixed charges of the city, including $853,000 for state taxes and interest on the city's bonded debt and $839,492.74 for [...]

MEETING BROKE UP IN DISORDER

Young Republicans of the Sixth Ward Claim It Was Stolen from Them.

THE FURNITURE WAS SMASHED

With a rush that sent tables and chairs flying about the room, the suggestion meeting in the Forbes school, Sixth ward, which had been called by the young Republicans, came to an abrupt end last evening. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 o'clock and 15 minutes later two-thirds of the men who had been in the hall were battling in the doorway or scrambling about in the deep snow in the school yard. In the melee the chairman's table was crushed and a number of chairs were broken, and there were several collisions between men of the two factions represented in the hall. [...]

HERMAN H. STUDT

Choice for select council of the young Republicans of the Sixth ward.

STEVENSON NOT ON THE TICKET

Fourteenth Ward Citizens Will Not Take Him Up for Councilman.

HARRY LAMB WITHDRAWS

Fourteenth ward Citizens last night suggested names for their ticket. Councilman W. H. Stevenson is not among the number. Two of his colleagues on the Orphan slate, John Dimling and Michael McMorris, were placed in the field. The committee will meet in the Soho school house Monday night to make the nominations.

The meeting was held in Citizens headquarters and Chairman E. Y. Breck of ward committee presided. For the four common council nominations these men were suggested: Chris. Beckert, D. F. Crawford, John Lauer, E. B. McGraw, James Cain, John Dimling, William J. Brennen, William Hahn, A. H. Patterson, A. F. Getty, M. J. Ehrenfeld, Michael McMorris, E. Y. Breck, A. J. Strickler, John W. Harger and E. H. Luebbe. Beckert, Lauer and Crawford are now in councils.

These names were suggested for school directors, two to elect: James Cain, J. W. Harger, E. H. Luebbe, Peter Leheney, W. H. Wood, C. K. Smith, M. J. Ehrenfeld.

For ward assessor: Henry Wagner, M. B. Hoffer, Bernard Fox, John Doyle and William Moran were named.

The Seventeenth ward Citizens held a meeting at their headquarters in Butler street last night and named a committee to confer with the Democrats concerning the makeup of the councilmanic ticket.

Some South Side Suggestions.

Twenty-ninth ward Republicans will have a fight in the primaries for common councilman. Joseph G. Armstrong, the present common councilman, will have no opposition for the seat in select now held by John Benz. As successor of Armstrong Dr. William H. Weber, Charles Goldstrom and John Bergman are in the field. The candidates for school director are Frederick Preagner, A. J. Locke and Henry Stang. The latter was a member of the original Citizens committee of 25. There are two directors to be nominated.

In the Twenty-fourth ward William Larimer will not have any opposition from the Republicans for common councilman.

There is a possibility of fusion with [...]

ROOF SMASHED AFTER FIRE

Continued from First Page.

closed the doors and shouted to the spectators to remain seated, as there was no danger.

Carried Keys to Exit.

Coroner Traeger is looking for the chief scrubwoman of the theater, who, it is said, carried all the keys to the doors and exits of the balconies. She will be arrested when found.

In addition to the managers of the theater, Will J. Davis and Harry J. Powers, every employe of the theater has been summoned before the inquest Thursday morning, and many members of the "Bluebeard" company, who were not permitted to depart for New York yesterday, will also be called on to testify.

It has been said by Powers and Davis, managers of the Iroquois theater, that the house was not filled on Wednesday afternoon at the time of the fire. This assertion was contradicted this afternoon by Manager Edwin H. Price of the "Bluebeard" company.

"I should say," said Mr. Price, "that between 90 and 100 tickets were sold after the theater was filled. The day's receipts amounted to something more than $1,700."

Little result followed the examination of seven men of the double octet, which was on the stage when the fire broke out.

"We kept on singing and dancing and did not even know that there was a fire until sparks fell on the stage and two girls of the double octet fainted," said William Sleck. "It is the rule of the stage that we are fined if we turn our faces for an instant from the audience. All I know is that we stuck to our work until we had to run for our lives."

Sleck's story was corroborated by the other six men.

John R. Thompson, proprietor of a restaurant which adjoins the Iroquois theater, has lost the greater portion of his business since the fire. On the day of the disaster Mr. Thompson threw open his restaurant for the bodies of the dead and wounded. He summoned nurses and doctors, procured medical supplies and did everything possible to alleviate suffering. His services were widely advertised in the papers, driving nearly all his patrons away. He has caused all of the tables to be removed and destroyed and has taken away all portable furnishings that could remind customers of the fire, but people stay away from his restaurant.

All Public Halls Closed.

[...]

BIGELOW LEAVES TO SEE CARNEGIE

Director Goes East to Present Plans of Proposed Schenley Memorial.

STEVENSON ISSUES A CALL

Director E. M. Bigelow left the city last night at 1 o'clock for New York on the Pittsburgh limited. It was announced that the director is bound for the metropolis to see Andrew Carnegie and to submit to him the plans for the memorial to Mrs. Mary E. Schenley which the city councils propose to erect at the top of Flagstaff hill in Schenley park.

The director stated that he expected to return to Pittsburgh tomorrow in time to attend a meeting of the memorial committee which has been called for tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The call was issued yesterday by Chairman W. H. Stevenson. Director Bigelow will submit to the committee at this meeting the plans which he has carried to New York to lay before Mr. Carnegie. He will also present to the committee any suggestions which Mr. Carnegie may choose to offer. Mr. Carnegie is taking a live interest in the matter because of the fact that he is one of the trustees of Mrs. Schenley's American estate.

Mr. Carnegie is said to have assured Director Bigelow that Mrs. Schenley's daughter intends to donate the 11-acre tract at the entrance to Schenley park, free to the city, for a new park entrance, and this matter will also probably be discussed.

The latest style of a memorial proposed to Mrs. Schenley is a belvedere, costing about $100,000, to contain a bronze statute of Mrs. Schenley in a sitting position. It is stated that a direct appropriation for a memorial would be illegal and the difficulty is to be obviated by making the appropriation for a shelter house and to equip the memorial with such public conveniences as a shelter house in a park usually contains. The money for the memorial is to be included in the annual appropriations which are being prepared by the finance committee, of which Mr. Stevenson is chairman.

Nebraskans for Roosevelt.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 4.—A mass meeting, presided over by Gov. Mickey, tonight declared in favor of instructing the Nebraska delegation for Roosevelt's nomination, and steps were taken to form a Roosevelt state organization.

SUGGESTION MEETINGS HELD IN ALLEGHENY

Aldermanic Contest in Fourth Ward Promises to Be Very Spirited.

[...]

PORTO RICANS CANNOT BE EXCLUDED AS ALIENS

[...]

Allegheny School Tax Fixed.

[...]

LARKIN REFUSES TO PAY M'QUAIDE AND KELLEY

[...]

LEAVES A FORTUNE TO HIS DEATHBED BRIDE

Former Pennsylvania Man Lives But Two Hours After His Marriage.

[...]

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Election Held Yesterday Was Not Marked by Strong Contests.

[...]

MRS. SOFFEL POSES FOR SHOW LITHOGRAPHS

[...]

RAILWAYS CO. FIGHTS TO ESCAPE PAYING TOLLS

[...]

P. R. R. EARNINGS.

Lines Directly Operated Show an Increase in Net Receipts.

[...]

INSANE PATIENTS TAKEN FROM BURNING BUILDING

[...]

Female Deputy Sheriff for Blair County.

[...]

25 Degrees Below Zero At Meadville.

[...]

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived January 4.

[...]

Sailed January 4.

[...]

Mackrell and Lamb Withdraw.

[...]

Thirteenth Ward Candidates.

[...]

Nineteenth Ward Ticket.

[...]

Carnegie Declined to Contribute.

[...]

BLUEBEARD COMPANY RETURNS TO NEW YORK

Actors Relate Harrowing Experiences in the Fire at Iroquois Theater.

[...]

KAISER ORDERS ROYAL OPERA HOUSE MADE SAFE

[...]

Foreign Refiners Cut Output.

[...]

Woman Causes a Sensation.

[...]

Infringement of Single Labels.

[...]

PIANOS

BARGAINS.

W. F. Frederick, 635 Smithfield St.
G. & W. Schroeder, Mgrs.

Chickering upright piano, used at Bijou Theater as ornament on stage, like new, mahogany case	$265
Kimball upright piano, used, perfect	145
Steinway upright piano, splendid condition	230
New England upright, walnut, used	140
Hardman upright, used at Nixon Theater, perfect, like new	295
Chickering baby grand, only used in our window, perfect, rare bargain	5[illegible]
Behr Bros., upright, new	2[illegible]
Mathushek upright, like new	2[illegible]
Fischer upright, used, perfect	1[illegible]
Kingsbury upright, used at Grand Opera House, like new	215

All the above instruments fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not exactly as represented. Save $100 by buying now. Bring this with you.

W. F. FREDERICK.
The Reliable Piano Dealer,
635 Smithfield Street.
G. & W. Schroeder, Mgrs.

This is the only store you can buy new genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kibeger, McPhail, Estey, Mathushek, Haines Bros., Schubert, Kingsbury pianos and Chase & Baker piano player, the perfect player. Entire building. Largest dealer between New York and Chicago. Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Terms to suit.

BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, [...] ger, McPhail, Estey, Mathushek, H[...] Bros., Schubert and Kingsbury p[...] and Chase & Baker piano player [...] at reasonable prices and only by [...] Frederick, C. and W. Schroeder, [...] largest stock of pianos in [...] burgh. Easy terms.

$5.00 This Coupon is Worth $5.00

CUT IT OUT

Present it at our office and we will allow you credit for this amount. This is good for only a short time, and to Gazette readers only, so avail yourself of the greatest opportunity ever offered for getting first-class Dentistry at the closest and most reliable Dental offices in the city.

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE.

[...]

DR. ROBERTS' Dental Parlors
601 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

After Holiday Reductions

Have you been waiting for reductions in furs that are reductions? All right—they're waiting for you this week—

Today—

All the beautifully rich fur trimmed Broadtail and Persian Coats and Etons we have will go at

Half Price

A liberal cut—also—in the fur trimmed Seal Etons and Jackets—(Plain Seal in all sizes as large as 46)—

An elegant array of small furs—Chinchilla, Baum Marten, Squirrel, Foxes in all blends, Mink, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable—

On show today—

J. G. BENNETT & CO.
NEW STORES
WOOD AND FIFTH

COACH AND DRIVING HARNESS of Quality Unexcelled.

[...]

GAREIS & GOULD,
Harness Manufacturers,
310 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Strongest in the World.

Ready cash is of vital importance to a bereaved family—or business—

Of the 133 death claims paid through the Pittsburgh agency of The Equitable, 123, or 93 per cent, were paid by return mail—and all within two days—

The proceeds of an Equitable Policy have saved many a bereaved family from distress—many a business from financial trouble—

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

Edward A. Woods, Manager,
Equitable Floor, Frick Building.

J. C. GROGAN & CO.
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

[...]

443 MARKET ST.,
Corner Fifth Ave.

Red Cloverine Salve

[...]

DOCTOR GARDINER,
OSCILLATION
Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS
411 5th Ave., Pittsburgh.
HOURS [...]

Your Liver

[...]

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

EIGHTY REASONS FOR HER REFUSAL

iss Nettie W. McLean Indicates Why She Retains J. O. Brown's Personal Effects.

MRS. BROWN NOT TO GET THEM

Miss Nattie W. McLean has explained in a statement to the court why she has refused to turn over to Mrs. Joseph O. Brown certain articles which, Mrs. Brown alleges in a suit in equity brought against Miss McLean, belonged to her husband the late City Recorder Brown. Miss McLean states that the articles belong to her by virtue of a bill of sale from Recorder Brown.

That is the legal reason given in an answer which Miss McLean, yesterday through her attorneys, Burleigh & Gray, led in common pleas court No. 1 in re- ly to Mrs. Brown's petition. In addition iss McLean personally says that Mr. own did not want his wife to have the ticles, and that to carry out his re- est she must refuse to give them to s. Brown.

Miss McLean says that a diary kept the late recorder gives the reasons y Mr. Brown did not desire his wife have the things Mrs. Brown now ms. An envelope containing the ry, the bill of sale and the affidavit handed to Miss McLean, she says, by Brown a few days before his death. knew, however, what was in the en- e, because she and Mr. Brown had of the matter before.

her bill Mrs. Brown laid claim to a d stud, a locket presented to by his wife, a picture of a child animals; a picture of a woman's figure surrounded with poppies, and a pair of gold cuffbuttons presented to Brown by the plaintiff. Miss McLean denies that she ever had or now has in her possession these things. She admits that other articles alleged by Mrs. Brown to be in her possession are in her hands. These are pictures of Mr. Brown, of his father and mother and his child, and a few other articles which belonged to Brown's first wife. These and some furniture in Mr. Brown's room in the house of Miss McLean's mother, in McKee Place, are covered by the bill of sale, which reads as follows:

For value received I hereby sell, assign, transfer and set over unto Miss N. W. McLean all the furniture, pictures, wardrobe, bed, carpet and personal effects of every kind and character belonging to me in that certain room which I occupy on McKee Place, in the house of Mrs. Jane McLean.

And further for value received, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I hereby sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said Miss N. W. McLean all my library and bookcases now stored at the residence of E. J. John, No. 1532 Center avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Witness my hand and seal this 8th day of June, A. D. 19000.

J. O. BROWN. [Seal]

Attest: E. J. JOHN.

It being understood that the diary kept by Brown might throw some light on the manner of his death, Miss McLean was asked why she had not produced it at the inquest, conducted by Brown's nephew, Coroner Jesse M. McGeary, and at the request of his brother, James R. P. Brown.

"I was willing to produce the diary when I was called to the witness stand in the inquest," said Miss McLean, "but at the urgent request of some of Mr. Brown's relatives and friends I refrained. They said there had already been enough notoriety. Later things happened which might have caused me to produce it anyhow, but I did not get the opportunity to go on the stand again. I bore with much during that inquest, and I would not maintain silence under a like ordeal again. I only hope that this equity suit will come to a full hearing before the ourt, so that I may have an opportunity o make a full statement under oath. I m defending the suit only to carry out he request of a dying man and to prevent ertain things falling into the hands of a erson whom he did not wish to have hem. Mr. Brown's first wife has a sur- iving relative who was very near to r. Brown. When my right to the pic- ures has been established or acknowl- ged, I will give them to him, because will appreciate them as a memento of Brown and Mr. Brown's dead wife."

Miss McLean was asked if the diary d an affidavit which she says was made y a woman living in Seventh avenue, had any bearing on her refusal to give to Mrs. Brown the things claimed by her.

"Only so far as to show why Mr. Brown desired me to have the personal effects mentioned in the bill," Miss McLean replied. "I will not say what was in the affidavit or in the diary, unless the court directs me to do so."

NEGRO SUSPECT HUNG HIS HEAD AND CRIED

Partial Identification of the Negroes Thought to Have Killed Donnelly.

Accused of murdering Grocer James Donnelly the four negroes, Joseph Wright, alias "Little Black Joe;" Charles Manor, alias "Country Pal;" Frank Ousley, alias "Bowlegs," and George W. Williams, were lined up with several other prisoners in Central police station yesterday afternoon, while Miss Anna Donnelly, who had stood beside her father when he was shot down, partly identified the prisoners as the men who had entered the store in Kirkpatrick street and had in cold blood murdered an inoffensive man.

As Miss Donnelly was led away by Supt. of Detectives McQuaide, Detective Louis Leff walked over to Ousley:

"Those people never did you any harm. How could you shoot Donnelly and make that poor girl fatherless?" he said.

The negro hung his head and as the detective stood looking at him he broke down completely and began to cry. He was taken back to his cell and is said to have made a full confession later. Supt. McQuaide declared that the identification had been more successful than he had expected. When asked if Ousley had admitted firing the shot that killed Donnelly his answers were evasive.

A boy who was in the store at the time of the shooting, whose name Superintendent McQuaide refused to make public, identified the same men as Miss Donnelly. In addition to these identifications George Williams was identified by two boys who say they saw him on the street corner opposite the grocery store when the shooting took place. Other witnesses identified Williams as being with the three other men immediately after the shooting and to seeing him run with them away from the store.

Detectives Leff and Lalley, who were successful in clearing up hat the police now refer to as the "hat band murder," because the only clue to the perpetrators was a hat with the initials "L. I. S." on the sweat band, are receiving congratulations.

Drunken Man Said He Was a Priest.

A middle-aged man, giving his name as John B. Smooth, and claiming to be a Roman Catholic priest, walked into Central police station in an intoxicated condition and was locked up. The prisoner said that he had just arrived from Ireland and was having his customary semi-annual spree. Coadjutor Bishop Canevin was communicated with, but refused to intercede on the prisoner's behalf. Later in the day he was arraigned before Magistrate Stewart and discharged.

Notice.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Second National Bank of Allegheny, Pa., held on January 4, 1904, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, This board is again called upon to note the death of a fellow-member in the person of Mr. S. C. Grier; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby pay a fitting tribute to his memory. That by his decease this board has lost an able member, a good friend, and wise counsellor. That we also bear testimony to his integrity and unwavering fidelity to the duties devolving upon him. That in his death this bank mourns one whose loss will be keenly felt, and the community mourns a good citizen.

Resolved, That the condolence and sympathy of the members of this board be extended to the family of the deceased.

A. S. CAMERON,
Cashier.

A dollar at Four per cent interest with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave. does you more good than $100 spent.

WABASH BILL MAY NOT BE IN SHAPE

Orphans Likely to Be Disappointed in Common Council Meeting Friday.

QUORUM ALSO IS IN DOUBT

The Orphans yesterday called a special meeting of common council for Friday afternoon to take up the Wabash ordinance and electric light bills, so that they may be sent to select council Monday afternoon and that body be forced to take some action regarding them, either by concurring in the action of common council or by referring them to the committees of the upper branch.

Notwithstanding the call sent out yesterday by President C. S. Crawford, at the request of W. H. Stevenson and Controller John B. Larkin, there is little likelihood of action on the Wabash ordinance, as a great many amendments were added to the bill by the corporations committee Saturday evening, and the city clerks do not believe it can be printed in time for meeting Friday. The printers have also the electric light ordinances to print, which are lengthy, and the ordinances revoking the franchise of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company.

It is doubtful whether there will be a quorum Friday, as the Citizens members are not inclined to aid the plans of the Orphans. Director E. M. Bigelow said yesterday that the Citizens had nothing to do with the calling of the special session, and he did not know of any public business that demanded a meeting before the regular time on Monday. Twenty-six members are required to make a quorum of the lower branch, and the Orphans cannot muster more than half that number.

TERROR WAS CAUSED BY DRINK-CRAZED MAN

Secured a Knife, Drove Family from the House and Defied Policemen.

After a spirited struggle Detectives Johnston and England of Allegheny arrested Albert Johnston, aged 35, who for several hours yesterday morning terrorized his father's family and other residents in the neighborhood of 211 South Diamond street, Allegheny. Johnston was sent to the workhouse for 60 days.

Johnston had been drinking for several days, and his father, William Johnston, objected to the son's continued spree. This angered the younger man, and securing a butcher knife, he chased every person from the house.

Word was sent to No. 6 engine house, in Sandusky street, and three firemen went to arrest Johnston. The latter took refuge in an upper room, and armed with the knife, dared any one to enter. The police were called and Detectives Johnston and England entered the house. Going to the room they attacked Johnston, at the same time. A fierce fight followed, which resulted in Johnston being overpowered and manacled. His father appeared against him.

Water Supply Still Scant.

Shortage in the water supply of the Hilltop district is causing more trouble for residents of that vicinity and the entire Chartiers valley. A large number of families have been compelled to melt snow in order to get sufficient water for household use. In some sections of the district there has been no water in the pipes since Christmas.

Want a Plan to Settle Disputes.

A conference will be held today between representatives of the Master Housesmiths and the Ornamental iron workers to agree upon a plan to settle all disputes without a delay in work. The question of open shops also will come up.

CAMPBELL'S.

The "Whirl of White" Better Than Our Best Friends Hoped For.

When we say that of all the Muslin Undergarments in this great sale there's not one miscut, not one poor piece of cambric or lace, and each garment is better in quality and positively priced lower than any similar goods shown elsewhere, you'll understand why this event has been characterized by such brisk selling and mutual satisfaction—comparison will show proof of our statements.

Corset Covers 7c up to $3.50.
Drawers 18c up to $6.50.
Chemises 25c up to $4.50.
Night Gowns 35c up to $9.25.
Petticoats 25c up to $7.50.
The People's Store, 327-333 Fifth ave.

Dr. Shoop's RHEUMATIC CURE

Costs Nothing if it Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I KNOW what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any more sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,000 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 568, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Resolved:—

That I will save *something* every week this year—

You couldn't make a better New Year resolution—and you couldn't select a better bank to put your savings in than

The Union Savings Bank,

Capital $1,000,000

Frick Building, Pittsburgh.

Four per cent interest, compounded every six months.

Best facilities in the city for cleaning, pressing and repairing men's clothes. Special attention to rush orders.

Dickson, The Tailor, 420 Wood St.

KLEBER'S FIRE SALE OF APOLLO PIANO PLAYERS.

AT THE HAUGH & KEENAN FIRE OUR STOCK OF

20 APOLLO PLAYERS,
18 PIANOS and
10 ORGANS

were slightly damaged by water.

The PIANO PLAYERS will be placed on sale first, the insurance not having been adjusted on the Pianos and Organs as yet.

$250.00 APOLLOS GO FOR $150.00.

This is a saving of $100.00 on the GREATEST OF ALL PLAYERS. Such a CHANCE may NEVER again be yours.

It is a matter of public knowledge that we are free from the "Bargain Sale Taint," hence the genuineness of this FIRE SALE is not to be questioned.

KLEBER, 60 YEARS IN PITTSBURGH. 221-223 FIFTH AVENUE.

PIANO MANUFACTURERS. FACTORY: GREENSBURG, PA.

COMMONWEALTH

Real Estate and Trust Co.,

327-331 Fourth Ave.

CONDUCTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DEPOSITS SECURED BY A CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS OF

$2,640,000.00

PAYS 4% ON SAVINGS

2% on Checking Accounts

Accounts may be opened and all deposits made by mail with perfect safety. Interesting Booklet giving full details mailed free to any address.

JOHN W. HERRON, President.
S. BAILEY, JR., Vice Prest.
A. J. KELLY, JR., Vice Prest.
WM. M. KENNEDY, Vice Prest. and Trust Officer.
GEO. D. EDWARDS, Sec'y and Treas.
H. W. BICKEL, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. F. BAXTER, Mgr. Real Estate Dept.

Odd and End Sale — GET THE HABIT — Some Real Bargains

PICKERING THE WELL KNOWN FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE

Will pay the freight anywhere on earth. We are the largest in our line in the State.

If your credit is good anywhere on earth it is good here. Come in—take your Pick of our Half Million Dollar Stock. Don't Bother about the money—we will trust you.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

Your Credit is Good PICKERING'S 10th & Penn, Pitts.

We prefer you to call; if you cannot, then write for Catalogue. "Nuf-Ced."

Odd and End Sale — NUF-CED — Come Take Your Pick. Don't Bother About Money

DR. FENNER'S Kidney AND Backache Cure

All Diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs.

Also heart disease, rheumatism, backache, gravel, dropsy, female troubles.

ALSO PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations are FREE.

Cured of Backache.

Member of the Businsss Men's League and one of the best known business men in St. Louis, Mo. Read what Mr. Wand has to say about Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure:

"I know what it is to be afflicted with backache and I sympathize with fellow sufferers. After swallowing various and frequent nauseating doses of this and that prescription I decided that if Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure could not rid me of those backaches it at least would not do me any harm and I procured a bottle.

"Now the first bottle didn't stop those wearing backaches, but it did afford me great relief. The second bottle, however, did effectually put a stop to those racking backaches. Occasionally they returned when strenuous business affairs exhausted the physical forces, but a dose or two of Dr. Fenner's Cure gave instant relief.

Respectfully,

Thos Wand

Sold by Druggists, 50c. and $1. Get Cook Book and Treatise on the Kidneys—FREE. M. M. Fenner, M. D., Fredonia, N. Y.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Of Ladies' Furs, Suits, Coats, Dress Skirts, Dress Goods, Blankets and Underwear at extraordinary low prices. You will save money in buying here this week. Goods of every description must be closed out and prices have been marked exceedingly low to close them out quickly—Come and see.

FURS REDUCED.

$10.00 Isabella Fox Scarfs with long tails reduced to $7.50
$13.50 Isabella and Sable Fox Scarfs reduced to $10.00
$15 and $18 Fine Sable and Isabella Fox Scarfs reduced to......$12.00
$20.00 Extra Fine Sable Fox Scarfs reduced to $15.00
Marten Fur Scarfs reduced to $3.50, $5.00 and $8.50
Children's Fur Sets reduced to $1.00, $2.50 and $3.50

SUITS REDUCED.

Ladies' Stylish Tailor-Made Suits of Broadcloth, Cheviot or Fancy Mixture at $12.00
Elegant Dress or Walking Skirts of Mixture, Cheviot or Cloth at $5.00, $7.50 and $9.00

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

French Broadcloths 52 inches wide—splendid quality at.......$1.00
All-Wool Cheviots and Serges 40 to 50 inches wide in all the leading colors ....50c to 75c
Flake and Novelty Suiting in newest weaves ...... $37\frac{1}{2}$c to $1.00
Granite and Crepon Suiting 40 to 44 inch, all-wool......50c to 75c

BLANKET BARGAINS.

Heavy Fleeced Blankets in 10-4 and 11-4 size, white and greys with blue or red borders, per pair, at .... 60c and 75c
All-Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, heavy weight, white and grey, per pair, at $3.75
Extra size and weight pure wool Country Blankets in plaid, white and grey, with handsome borders per pair, at................$5.00

Extra good value in Ladies', Men's and Children's Warm Underwear, in all grades and prices.

H. J. LYNCH, 438-440 Market Street.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

Weather—Partly Cloudy. Tuesday, January 5, 1904.

Special Sales All Over the House.

If they are not mentioned here recollect that in volume they are far too many to get into the paper at one time. There are just as engaging special sales in the different departments unmentioned as there are in those that have mention this morning.

Dress Goods in the Basement—Lowered Prices.

Not enough room upstairs on first floor for good display for all the dress goods at low prices, so we take space in Basement, East Store, for showing some of the medium grades of dress goods at half prices. For instance:

50c a yard Tartan Check Suitings, pretty designs in various sizes of neat checks, for the half price per yard of.................... 25c

45c a yard all-wool Homespun, together with fancy yarn suitings, these two numbers for the lowered price per yard of.............. 25c

50c a yard navy and black mohair, in the width of 42 inches, at the lower price per yard of.............................. 33c

Girls' and Misses' Attire—Clearance Prices.

To clothe the growing girl suitably, attractively and withal economically, is ofttimes a knotty question for the parents' solving. But this January clearance is rife with suggestions—garments for young girls that are essentially girlish, yet up to the minute in style, prices so far beneath the ordinary as to seem almost impossible. Note the strong reductions:

Girls' Winter Wraps.

Girls' Long Coats in red, blue and gray cloths—with cape, also with belt—sizes 6 to 10 years. $7.50, heretofore $10.00 and $15.00.

Girls' Winter Coats, half and three-quarter length, in kersey and cheviot. $5.00, heretofore $10.00.

Girls' Long Coats, in red and blue cheviot—with and without cape. $5.00, heretofore $10.00. Sizes 4, 5 and 6 years.

Misses' Golf Capes, reversible cloth in tan and blue—sizes 14 to 16 years. $5.00, heretofore $12.00.

Girls' Winter Jackets—half and three-quarter lengths in blue, red and brown kersey and cheviot. Some lined throughout. Sizes 6 to 12 years, $5.00, heretofore $10.00.

Misses' Black Taffeta Coats—finished with black lace collars, sizes 14 to 16 years. $10.00, heretofore $18.00.

Misses' long and three-quarter length Coats in black and tan, also oxford kersey and cheviot—lined throughout. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. $10.00, heretofore $20.00.

Misses' Separate Skirts.

Misses' Skirts in cheviot, trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta, length 38 to 40 inches. $3.50.

Misses' pleated and strapped Skirts—in fancy tweeds; also in oxford and black and black and white mixtures. Lengths 35 to 40 inches. $5.00, heretofore $7.50.

The 1904 Fashionable Dress Cottons.

In this section of the Dress Goods Aisle, West Store, there are many advance styles of Summer Dress Cottons, such as plain and printed Mousselines, Dimities, Madras, Voiles and Organdy, constituting the largest variety for the lowest prices ever shown in this city.

1904 Printed Tulle, the arrangement of printings on the botanical order, for the special price per yard of 75c

Special purchase for this January sale of 1,000 yards weighty Vestings, clan effects, imported to sell at 75c a yard, out on special today at, a yard 35c

Great Reductions on Baskets, as Much as Half.

All sorts of baskets for lowered prices, such as waste paper baskets, paper sewing baskets, clothes hampers, dog baskets, clothes baskets and other articles pertaining to basketry, such as paper racks.

Waste Paper Baskets—$1.50 baskets for 75c, $2.75 baskets for $1.00, and on through a great range of prices to $5.00 baskets for $2.50.

Sewing Baskets (lined)—$2.50 baskets for $1.25; $7.00 baskets for $3.50; $10.00 baskets for $5.00. With the same scale of reductions on other splendid lines of baskets.

Extraordinary Reductions on Handsome Oriental Rugs.

Various sizes from which choice is to be had for such reduced prices as follows:

$36.00 and $42.00 Daghistan and Shirvan Rugs, hearth sizes, as handsome as anything that ever came out of the Orient for....... $22.00

$36.00 and $42.00 Kazak, Guendji and Moussoul Rugs, average sizes 9x4 feet, silky rugs, admirable for hall and stair landing... $22.00

Persian Rugs, average sizes 7 ft. x 4 ft., rugs that are worth in every instance $32.00, now special at $18.50

Again a Demonstration of the Lily Skirt.

During Christmas week this demonstration was discontinued. It has been resumed, and women will please understand that the particular point about the skirt is the Lily Flounce which is made of haircloth and which gives the skirt a fashionable flare. To be seen at the Lining Counter.

Lupin's Best Black Dress Goods 68c a yard.

Ask any woman in any walk of life to tell you something of Lupin, and we daresay seven out of ten will replay after this manner: "Oh, Lupin, he's the Frenchman that makes the best black goods in the world. If you want a real good black dress, buy one of Lupin weave."

By great good fortune last week we secured some 5,000 yards of Lupin's Black Dress Goods, consisting of different weaves, to sell for 68c a yard. And here are the lines for choice:

68c a yard for Lupin's $1.75 Black Mohair Etamine.
68c a yard for Lupin's $2.00 Black Pebble Camel's Hair.
68c a yard for Lupin's $2.00 Black Camel's Hair of fine and lustrous yarn.

Clearance Prices in the Umbrella Section.

Everybody likes to save money when it comes to the buying of an umbrella. And here's the opportunity for indulging in the economical predilection. The reduced prices apply to black and colored umbrellas for both men and women.

For Men. Our regular $3.00 Umbrella, fine sterling silver natural handle or horn handles, sterling trimmed—fresh new goods, thrown out at clearance prices, $2.00 each.

For Women. Good assortment left of those splendid $3.00 Umbrellas, and the clearance price is but $1.50.

A special lot of $3.00 Umbrellas on which the prices have been lowered to $2.00 includes: Colored Umbrellas with polka dot all-over design, colored Umbrellas with contrasting border, black Umbrellas. Fancy sterling or gold trimmed natural handles.

Men's and Boys' Fur-Trimmed Overcoats—Reduced Prices.

However, there is one lot of Chinchilla Ulsters for men that we'll give you first before going to the fur trimmed overcoats:

At $15.00, reduced from $20.00 and $22.00—men's Chinchilla Ulsters.

At $20.00, reduced from $25.00 and $28.00—Men's Chinchilla Ulsters.

At $40.00, reduced from $70.00—men's Fur Overcoats—bear, seal and wolf.

At $50.00, reduced from $60.00—men's reversible Automobile Coats, fur or leather.

At $10.00, reduced from $15.00—boys' Overcoats with full collar and cuffs.

At $14.50, reduced from $20.00 and $25.00—boys' Overcoats with fur collar and cuffs.

One-Fourth Off Prices on Very Finest China.

All our finest imported China Tea Cups, Bouillons and Plates, sold by the dozen, are now subject to a reduction of one-fourth on former prices. And right here let us emphasize the fact that one-fourth off here means more than one half off in exclusive stores.

1,000 French China Fruit Saucers, small size, in violet decoration, a regular $12\frac{1}{2}$c grade, now selling each for 8c

We desire to give notice that Kate Greenaway's illustrations of the twelve months of the year, a series of twelve different plates with as many different designs in strong enamel colors, are now ready. $1 each.

2,000 Yards Colored Dress Goods, Half Prices.

These are imported novelties, all desirable colorings, and many of these novelties are only in individual lengths, so this is an opportunity for the exclusive pattern at half price.

$1.50 Imported Novelties at 75c a yard.
$2.00 Imported Novelties for $1.00 a yard.
$2.50 Imported Novelties for $1.25 a yard.
$3.00 Imported Novelties for $1.50 a yard.

We also begin today cleaning up 1,800 yards of 56-inch wide Fancy Tweed and stylish mixtures, $1.00 and $1.25 grades for the significant low price of, a yard 65c

Winter Caps for Men and Boys—Reduced Prices.

Certainly this is splendid weather for the wearing of caps. And our prices are so low that (even though we are allotted but an occasional cold snap when demanding this sort of head covering) any man or boy can afford to keep one on hand.

Men's genuine Alaska Seal Caps, were $5.00, now $2.50. These caps are pieced, hence our ability to sell them at such ridiculous prices.

Men's Best Electric Seal Caps, were $6.00, now $3.50.

Men's Beaver Caps, good color, were $6.00, now $3.50.

Men's Cloth Caps, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

Men's Double Band Caps, 50c, were $1.00; 75c, were $1.25.

All 75c Toques reduced to 50c.

Heavy weight Automobile Caps at about half of regular price.

Of all the periods of the Winter season no time is more opportune for purchasing furs than the present. There is an average saving on every kind of fur, and in every style of garment of 25 per cent. That is worth considering. On fine garments the discount is as much as 50 per cent.

PENN, FIFTH AND CECIL WAY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Established July 29, 1786.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
AT 347 AND 349 FIFTH AVENUE,
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P. & A.—Main 1014-1015-1016.

BRANCH OFFICES:
EASTERN OFFICE—407-8-9-10 Temple Court, New York.
NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU—Herald Building, Herald Square.
WESTERN OFFICE—Rooms 1210 and 1212 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.
WASHINGTON (D. C.) NEWS BUREAU—Room 10, Postal Telegraph Building.
PHILADELPHIA NEWS BUREAU—Press Building, Seventh and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE—5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) OFFICE—Bartlett Building.
ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) NEWS BUREAU—Young's Pier.

The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraph and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

TERMS.

Daily Edition by carrier in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns for 6 cents a week.
Sunday Edition, 5 cents per copy.
Rates by mail within the United States and Canada, outside of the City of Pittsburgh:
Daily Edition at the rate of $3 00 per year.
Sunday Edition, $2 50 per year.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per month, 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per year, $5 00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Tuesday, January 5, 1904.

A coal famine is reported from the anthracite mining region. The companies, pursuing their restrictive policy, have had many of the mines shut down, though the stock of coal at tipples has been at low ebb. The advent of the cold weather has created a local demand for fuel in the anthracite towns that the mines are unable, at the moment, to supply. A certain amount of regulation of coal output is a healthy condition, but it is respectfully submitted that the anthracite coal companies have exceeded the healthy state. They ought to get busy and at once give the miners full employment and their patrons a full supply of fuel to combat the zero weather. Restriction has been carried too far.

That the predictions of renewed industrial activity for the new year were not without warrant is proven by every day's news reports. In all sections coke works, glass factories, iron and steel mills and furnaces are being started again at full capacity. There have been some reductions of wages and lowering of other costs. These have been accepted in an intelligent right spirit and the prospect for a full return of prosperity is better now than at any time since the slump began. Orders in many lines have been held back for better prices, and when this accumulation of business begins to come out there will be lively times for all. Barring accidents, the worst is over and the future entirely hopeful.

A special meeting of common council has been called for Thursday to consider the franchise ordinance acted upon by the corporations committee last Thursday. This is an exhibition of commendable anxiety to forward the transaction of public business, though it is not certain it will have any immediate issue. Common council is well up with its work and has been. But the ordinances it passed months ago continue to be held up in select council, its rump committees and its sub-rump committees. If the fresh franchise ordinances prove a sufficient impulse to start the jam moving the city will, indeed, have cause for congratulation. If not, it may be said at the least that common council did not allow ordinances to grow moldy in its keeping.

If the sudden slump in the cotton market is not a mere feint to deceive the unwary, it is indicative of a dissolution of the bull pool that has held the trade in an iron grasp for more than a year. In any event it is indicative of an artificial and therefore an unhealthy condition. If the pool manipulated the drop it is no more favorable than if it came about because natural conditions are trying to assert themselves. The chances are, however, that the bull pool is letting go. It has held on for a long time, has been in full control and has had ample opportunity to realize a fair profit from sales to manufacturers, who have been buying freely, both for export and domestic consumption, during the past three months. There could be no better time than the present to close accounts.

Controller Larkin's comparisons of city expenditures 10 years ago with the estimates for this year are partly accurate. There has been a large increase. No doubt about that. There has been a large increase in population, some addition to territorial limits and a larger increase in the value of property and non-resident business population during the same period. These increases demand increased expenditures for efficient government, not to mention the universal advance in salaries and wages of persons in private employ. Moreover, 10 years ago the city powers were creating that "deficit" which Mr. Larkin and his political associates were pledged to wipe out. Economy is necessary, but the controller needs to be careful that he does not swing to the extreme parsimony and block civic progress.

Congressman John Dalzell yesterday introduced a resolution asking an appropriation of $200,000 and an order for the survey of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Big Miami, on which estimates may be based for giving the river a permanent depth of nine feet. This resolution supplements that introduced by Congressman Ernest F. Acheson providing for a survey from the mouth of the Big Miami to the Mississippi. The two together are the essential preliminary to the improvement of the Ohio as contemplated by the "on to Panama" movement. Both the members named will give their utmost personal effort to secure the passage of the necessary measures, and that means a good deal. There is some opposition to the project in the rivers and harbors committee, but Messrs. Dalzell and Acheson can do much to overcome it and get started a work of the utmost importance to the country.

The German census report recently published shows what an imperious necessity impels the expansion of Germany. The net increase of population during the year was 900,000, and along with this increase has gone a marked diminution of the death rate due to the efficiency of German sanitation. Where is room to be found in the present bounds of the German empire for a population growing at a rate which is approximating a million a year? Here is an immense accumulation of force which is certain to burst out in some direction, for the German character is too strong to be stifled by merely political conditions. There will be enormous swarms from that hive, and there is plenty of evidence that intelligent purpose will direct the swarming. South America appears to have been one field selected for settlement, and it appears highly probable that the twentieth century will witness the formation of distinctively German states in that quarter of the world. It is not for nothing that Germany is strengthening her navy. It means business.

The Panama Message.

President Roosevelt's special message on Panama, transmitted to congress on its assembling yesterday, is an exhaustive document. It contains the official correspondence prior to, and immediately after, the revolution on the isthmus, upon which the action of the executive was based. That correspondence so conclusively shows there was no collusion between the government of the United States and the Panama revolutionists as to call for an apology from statesmen, publicists and publications which have pretended to believe such collusion existed. The timely arrival of United States warships was ordered upon information concerning events that were known to all observers on the isthmus, particularly a report made by two army attaches who happened to visit Panama and Colon and the regular reports of consuls.

Beside this chain of correspondence the president frankly answers his critics, marshaling the facts in the case and accompanying them with logical and temperate argument. The policy of the administration in its broad lines is precisely the policy enunciated by Secretary of State Cass. The authority and mandates of the Spooner law have been applied with scrupulous care throughout the negotiations with Colombia and Panama. They have been complied with in every respect, and the United States is now in position to construct the canal, which is desired by the whole country and indorsed by the civilized world.

In guarding the canal strip it is clearly shown the United States has not gone one step beyond its treaty obligations or its duty to its own citizens. The first hostile demonstration was on the part of the Colombian colonel, Torres. He threatened to kill every American citizen on the isthmus, and his threat was opposed by protecting force. If there is anyone in this country who condemns that act he would be better out of the country, where he could not demand the protection of the same government to which he is not loyal.

The special message is strong in its completeness. It meets every argument of the opposition and punctures it with the plain statement of facts. It should have the effect of securing the ratification of the treaty without delay.

Democratic Harmony.

There is ample evidence in the oratory at the Democratic banquet in New York last evening that its purpose was to swing the party back to its old moorings. There were no direct attacks upon Bryan and Bryanism, but there were plenty of veiled references and strong pleas for the "old conservative, established principles of Democracy." The gathering was peculiarly Democratic in the fact that effort was apparent to tear down, to antagonize and decry Republican principles and men, but little attempt to formulate any positive platform.

As to whether the banquet will do anything to accomplish the purpose of its promoters, that is for the future to determine. Mr. Bryan will land on his native shores in a few days, and his attitude will be awaited with interest. If he accepts the propaganda of the dinner there may be some hope for a united Democracy. If he declares war, peace will be farther away than ever. Mr. Bryan is just now an important factor.

It is notable that no candidates were put forward as many had expected. Any one at the dinner might be taken as a candidate if circumstances favored, but it was, apparently, no part of the purpose to indicate a candidate par excellence.

A Question of Responsibility.

In some comment on the Iroquois theater catastrophe, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "In the last analysis nearly 600 people are dead because for one reason or another the laws were not enforced."

This seems to be the meat of the matter. And whose fault is it that the laws were not enforced? Chicago has a "city building department, established and maintained by the people to secure their safety by enforcing the laws to the letter." Primarily, therefore, responsibility for the disaster rests with the city building department. If the laws had not been obeyed in the construction and fitting of the Iroquois theater it was because the city building department had not sought to enforce them, as was its business to do. It is all very well to condemn the management of the theater and its owners for every departure from the requirements of safety, but there ought to be greater condemnation and greater punishment for the department of city government that did not properly discharge the duties for which it exists. If the building department knew of violations of the laws and did not take steps to prevent them it was culpable. If it did not know of them its negligence was no less culpable. Either horn of the dilemma impales the city officials.

One trouble in Chicago, as in many other cities, is that municipal officers have so much else to attend to that it is difficult for them to find time for their work. It is also so much nicer to get along without friction and unpleasantness that enforcement of laws yields to the desire to move along the line of least resistance until something happens. There was negligence or there was incompetency or both, in the city building department of Chicago, and the present activity of city officials investigating the fire and the causes contributing to the great loss of life reveals it. It is not the simple revelation of failure of the owners and managers of a theater to obey the laws, but a startling disclosure of a failure of officials to enforce them. The people doubtless see the point by this time. The inefficient, incompetent administration of municipal affairs is indeed costly.

Will not some citizen of Chicago make a test case to develop whether the officials whose negligence contributed to the Iroquois theater horror are not guilty of crime under the laws?

Wood's Confirmation.

It is by a vote of 7 to 2 that the senate committee on military affairs recommends the confirmation of the president's nomination of Leonard E. Wood to be major general in the United States army. This does not end the opposition to Gen. Wood, of course, but merely transfers it to the broader arena of the United States senate, where the final proceedings will be. But the action of the committee, and by so decisive a vote, does foreshadow the senate's probable action. The leading opponent there is Senator Hanna, and it is said that he will speak against confirmation. The speech will be made in executive session, and therefore will not go into the records, but doubtless the newspapers will be able to give a fair idea of its contents. But if the session in which it is made could be an open one no public interest would suffer. Senator Hanna has been the principal prosecutor (if the term may be used) of the case against Gen. Wood, and will be consistent in his opposition to the end. He probably would not object to full publicity. There is little doubt, though, that the end will be Wood's confirmation. It would be a thing so unusual in the records of senatorial courtesy for the senate in executive session to negative the favorable recommendation of one of its committees, that such a thing is hardly to be thought of, especially when the action of the committee is so nearly unanimous as in the Wood case, and as the committee, even had the two absentees been present and voted with the minority, would have been 7 to 3 in Wood's favor.

The committee's action again recalls the letter addressed by Secretary Root to Senator Proctor, acting chairman of the senate military committee, in which, after calling attention to the alleged garbled reports that were printed of the testimony, taken at the secret sessions of the committee, he complained that while the committee would make its report on its judgment formed from the testimony actually before it, the public would form its judgment of what the committee's action ought to be from what it read of the testimony in the newspapers. This assertion of the secretary of war has disposed the public mind more favorably toward Gen Wood, and people will be more likely now to accept the judgment of the committee as an honest expression of opinion of the testimony that was before it and of the officer the testimony related to. At the same time the public will feel that it would have been simple justice to Gen. Wood and to the witnesses if the meetings of the committee had been open instead of secret, so that the whole record would have been public property. There is nothing like light to show things in their true aspects and proportions, and the gloom of executive sessions, with its keyhole reports, might well be chased away by more of the sunlight of publicity. It would be better all round if the senate could be brought to take this view.

The kaiser is said to have declared the report of the engagement of the crown prince to an American girl to be a "slander." This lets the American girl out nicely and establishes more firmly her reputation for good sense.

Yesterday was one of the Post's days to fear that President Roosevelt may mix up the United States with hostilities in the far east unless someone keeps an eye on him.

It is said that the pope does not credit the report that he is to appoint a primate for the Catholic church in the United States.

Perhaps the Russian and Japanese belligerents are postponing action until Kipling's customary poem is ready.

It will be observed that President Roosevelt's message to congress sustains our position on the Panama matter.

One of the worst things about this Russo-Japanese trouble is the names we will have to get used to.

A lot of shivering people feel it in their bones that the weather man needs a new thermometer.

The indications are that Gen. Wood will soon have his double-starred shoulder straps on straight.

It is apparent that no other community got away with Pittsburgh's share of cold weather.

The Ohio legislature met yesterday to give us six more years of Mark Hanna.

According to the weather reports there is low temperatures for all.

Perhaps the czar is afraid of overworking The Hague tribunal.

The war cloud continues to do business at the old stand.

Bear influences were quite successful with the mercury.

You never miss the water until the pipes freeze.

It is a cold day for Democratic presidential bees.

The congressional talk fest has resumed.

The Quiet Observer

ERASMUS WILSON.

It was a good year—a regular record-breaker, except in the matter of local executions. This, however, isn't anything to worry over, provided the guilty get their dues just the same.

And, while lynchings show a slight increase last year, they are still below the average for the past decade.

According to reliable figures Judge Lynch passed sentence in 104 cases, two being women. The south is credited with 92, and the north with an even dozen. Of the total 86 were negroes, 17 white and a lone Chinaman.

Embezzlements aggregate the magnificent sum of $6,586,165, against which may be set gifts and gratuities by generous citizens amounting to $76,934,978. But then it is shown that it wasn't a good year for embezzlement, while it was a record-breaker for bequests to educational and other public institutions.

In the matter of crimes resulting in death by violence there was only a small increase, the total being 8,976, 406 of which are credited to thugs and hold-ups, which is about double the number to the credit of the past year.

There has been a steady increase in self-murder from 5,340 in 1899 to 8,597 in the year just closed. The why and the wherefore of this boom has not been set forth by the sociologists yet, but no doubt they are at work on it.

* * * * *

The year wound up with a most shocking tragedy—the Iroquois theater catastrophe in Chicago, in which about 600 lives were lost. What made it particularly shocking was the suddenness of it, and the short time in which the horrible work was done.

And yet we look with comparative calmness, and without special shock, at the railroad death list of over 4,000 and that of ocean, river and lake of 2,000 more, to say nothing of 750 killed in cyclones and floods. To all this must be added casual deaths from the operations of street railways, mills and the like.

So, after all, the Chicago affair, great and lamentable as it was, is small in comparison with others of which no more than a passing note was made.

Ten thousand will hardly express the number of deaths from accident during the past year. The loss exceeds that entailed by the Spanish war many times over, and probably that of the late Boer war; yet we hear a great deal of the harvest of death, rivers of blood, and terribly butchery when a few skirmishes occur during a laudable attempt on the part of one country to settle disorder in another, or to relieve one section from the oppression of a stronger section.

Would it not be more humane to stop wholesale killing at home, and particularly on our public highways than to waste so much good energy kicking against an occasional skirmish between armed forces?

Skirmishes are about all they amount to in these latter days. In fact, since the close of our great rebellion there has not been a battle fought on this continent that would have ranked higher than a skirmish in either the army of the Potomac or the Cumberland.

Not since the Franco-Prussian war in the 70's has there been a respectable battle fought in all Europe.

Should the average daily killing, by all the armies in the civilized world, amount to one-half of the daily average in civil life, the very heaven would resound with protests from the pulpit, the press and the people.

Why is this?

Has the world a blind side—blinded by present personal interest, first one side and then the other?

This would argue that this world is hardly sane. Not that it is wild, crazy or maniacal, but not altogether right in either heart or mind—a little off in both, maybe.

Were the world entirely sane, or entirely unselfish, both of which it would be were it thoroughly Christianized, there would be no financial smash-ups, nor any others worth mentioning, because people would be willing to act, to travel and live slower, more deliberate and more rational than they do.

However, it seems that we are on a hurry-up job that must be finished regardless of life, treasure or comfort.

May it not be that we are putting the world in readiness for the mellinium, for a reign of peace, for the year of the jubilee? There is a lot of work to be done before that glorious era opens. The earth must be entirely subdued to man, its forests converted into fields, and its deserts into blooming gardens, its mountains made smooth for travel, its rivers spanned with unbroken pathways, and its oceans harnessed and subjugated.

All this will cost a lot of physical labor and waste, to say nothing of life.

* * * * *

It has been said that there are no absolutely sane people, but that all are "touched" at some point.

It does not follow, of course, that everybody is crazy or insane in a marked degree. One of the arguments used to prove that startling assertion that none are absolutely sane is that none are physically perfect. This is probably true, yet some approximate perfection quite closely.

And, singular enough, those who most nearly approach physical perfection do not come from highly cultured classes, but are usually from among those who have lived closely to nature, and have not spoiled themselves by overwork, worry or any mental or physical abuse.

You may rush to the conclusion that culture and effort to achieve distinction do not tend to the betterment of the race, and that the proper thing would be to get back to the wild state. Such a conclusion is unwise. Man was given a higher intellect that he might use it instead of mere instinct, thereby raising himself to any degree of mental or physical perfection he may desire.

* * * * *

There is hardly any use in trying to help a genius, unless you know his bent perfectly, and even then about the most assistance you can give is just to let him alone, or at most restrain any vicious tendencies he may develop. His special talent so controls his mind, and so dominates his will, that he cannot be turned abruptly from his purpose, or roughly interfered with, without incurring great danger of wrecking the delicate machine.

Genius is a dangerous thing to monkey with, even under the most favorable conditions. Although not always loaded, you never know when it may be, or when it is likely to go off. At best it demands great patience and much hopefulness on the part of its attendants to get along with agreeably.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. W., City.—The publication of a notice warning everybody against giving credit to your son, and saying that you will not be responsible for his debts should suffice. The ordinance officers of the city should see that the law regarding the removal of snow from sidewalks is enforced.

Coraopolis.—It would seem that until your plan of lots is accepted by the borough that it should be assessed as acreage. However, it would be advisable to consult an attorney if you intend to contest the assessment.

C. L., City.—1. Consult an attorney. 2. Write Thomas L. Elder, No. 238 Sheridan avenue, City.

J. V., New Castle, Pa.—The Japanese ambassador is Mr. Kogoro Takahira, No. 1310 N street, Washington, D. C.

IT IS TO SMILE.

Feb. is the shortest month, they say;
But I am never shorter than
I am when everything's to pay
And I am busted during Jan.
—Judge.

When a man celebrates his birthday he takes a day off; a woman, a year.—Life.

Future historians are going to have a hard time determining whether Wos y Gil was a hero or a college yell.—Rome (Ga.) Tribune.

"'Tis better to have loved and lost—" I began.

"Than won!" interrupted the stranger, harshly.

From this remark I inferred that he paid alimony.—Puck.

"Where I came from," he said, as he stood with his hat in his hands, "it is customary, when a young man bids a young lady good-night, for him to kiss her."

"Mercy!" she exclaimed. "And yet you came away!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Hurt—I suppose you and your wife get along splendidly?

Bert—No couple could get along better. When I think of what a perfect man every way my wife's first husband was, according to her telling, I feel ashamed of her for thinking so much of me.—Boston Transcript.

Talked of in New York

GEORGE C. JENKS.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—This is a night of important dinners. The banquet in honor of Mayor McClellan at Sherrys, where so many distinguished men are seated about the board to show their regard for the clean-cut, active young man who is now at the head of America's metropolis would be alone enough to make this a memorable night in New York's social history. But there is at least one other dinner only second in importance to that at Sherrys. It is about five miles south of the swell restaurant in Fifth avenue, in a district which usually is silent and dark at dinner time. The men who are taking part in it are sailors, either actually or vicariously, and every one of them regards the odor of a tarred rope as a pleasant perfume, and can talk learnedly about supercargoes, tonnage, poop decks, bilge, main masts and the points of the compass.

This downtown dinner is in connection with the housewarming of the Maritime exchange in its new home at Nos. 78 and 80 Broad street. It has for many years been housed in the Produce exchange building, but now feels that it is strong enough to have an edifice of its own.

The Maritime exchange corresponds in a general way to Lloyds in London, although no insurance is written actually on the floor, but its members are kept informed of the movements of vessels all over the world, and if you want any information in this line, the Maritime exchange is the place to ask for it. Many a Pittsburgher has been gratified to find how cordially strangers are received by the old tars of this institution, and has acquired valuable knowledge there which he hardly expected to get at all. Incidentally, it may be remarked that bulletins from the dinner indicate that it is a great social success and that the grog served is of excellent quality.

Attractive at All Seasons.

It has often been asserted by New Yorkers that their's is the most attractive summer city in America. Now those same people are claiming its merits as a winter resort. They point to the fact that the tremendously heavy fall of snow has been dealt with so vigorously that the principal thoroughfares are clear, that there has been no appreciable blocking of travel, either on the surface or "L" railways, that there is skating in the parks—thanks to the industry of the park officials who had the snow swept off early today, and that the usual array of winter indoor amusements, from a cat show to grand opera, invite merry makers from everywhere. All prejudice aside, there are many places worse than Gotham in January.

Pittsburghers on the Go.

Trains from Pittsburgh were generally late today, but they got here at last. Travel was not very heavy on them, although, as the list of hotel arrivals in this issue of The Gazette will show, there was a fair number of passengers from Western Pennsylvania, drawn to the metropolis on various missions for business or pleasure. Hotel men say they look for a good spring trade, and as they glanced over their registers this afternoon declared that the list was as large as they could expect, with the country in the grasp of a blizzard.

Cats Must Be Humored.

The cat and poultry show which will open tomorrow in Madison Square garden is expected to be the finest exhibition of its kind ever seen in New York. The cats, in particular, will be unusually precious. It has become a fad with men, as well as women, to breed fancy cats, and among those who have raised such fine animals that they are proud to enter them in a metropolitan show are several Pittsburghers. The poultry, too, will be worth examining, judging by the list of entries.

A peculiar fact is that cats will not submit to be looked at by the public for more than three days. At the end of that time they become nervous. So the cats will be taken out of the calcium glare after Thursday night. Those tough old rounders, the roosters, with the pigeons, ducks, geese and other fowl, will be on parade until Saturday night. They are not to be disturbed by attention. It is only the somewhat finicky pussy who has to be humored and petted if you mean to keep her in proper mental and physical condition.

Will Not Lose His Leg.

Ferdinand Gottschalk, the comedian, who is so well-known in Pittsburgh, will not lose his leg. It may be a surprise to many persons that there was any danger of such a catastrophe, but it is said by his physicians that they seriously contemplated amputation as late as yesterday. The patient slipped on the stage a few nights ago and tore some of the ligaments near the ankle.

Bounty Freely Given.

Of all the recipients of bounty from the city government, there are none to whom it is more freely given than the little gray squirrels in Central park. They are cute little fellows. Squirrels generally are, especially in snow time. The squirrels in the park are tame, as well as lively, due to the fact that it would be as much as a man's life is worth to injure them wantonly. They will come out of their holes and feed from the hand of almost any stranger. Just now they are particularly ready to take anything that may be offered, for the snow has made it hard scratching for them to get enough food. They are in better ease this evening, however, for the park officials distributed many bushels of peanuts to them yesterday and today. There are about 75 squirrel houses among the trees of the park, so that the pets are not only well fed but adequately housed. It was worth a chilly walk through the park in the face of the norther today to see the squirrels coming chattering out to meet keepers with peanuts, and taking their provender away in their front paws with profuse thanks.

Keeps Them All Guessing.

It is not understood yet whether New York is to be as free as it used to be under Tammany rule, say 10 years ago, but there is a growing impression in the negative. Mayor McClellan is so businesslike, in spite of his pleasant manner, that the tiger hardly knows "where he is at." The police in particular are all at sea, and Commissioner McAdoo does not seemed disposed to pilot them into harbor—at present. There may be a "shake-up" before long.

Not Enough Schools.

There was a general moving schoolwards of the boys and girls of New York this morning. It is characteristic of American youth that they never show unwillingness to go back to school after a holiday. This is especially noticeable in New York. Perhaps it is partly because in this great metropolis there are not schools enough to go around.

Oxford Ties in a Blizzard.

"Give me a pair of low-cut shoes," said a well-dressed man to the clerk in a Broadway shoe store this morning. The mercury recorded seven degrees above zero outside, and there was a northeast wind rasping through Herald square. The clerk did not look surprised. He brought out his assortment of oxford ties, and in five minutes had his customer fitted. As the new shoes walked out on the purchaser's feet, the clerk said in response to an observation by The Gazette correspondent: "Nothing peculiar about that. We have lots of 'em. I suppose there must be at least 1,000 men, particular about their attire, who never wear any other kind of shoes, winter or summer. They say they find them comfortable and hygenic. If they feel cold about their ankles, they never admit it. It is all in getting used to a thing. But, for my part, I will take shoes laced away up. Oxford ties in summer, if you like, but not when there is a blizzard in town, for mine."

Pittsburghers at the Hotels.

The following Pittsburghers are registered at the New York hotels today:

Waldorf-Astoria.
H. H. Pruden.
H. B. Lupton.
T. A. Noble.

Holland.
Charles D. Gillespie.

Victoria.
G. A. Kerr.
G. H. Smith.

Herald Square.
C. J. Meye.
S. M. Rose.

Manhattan.
Thomas Reddy.
Mrs. F. E. Alden.
Mrs. J. C. Abbott.
Miss Abbott.

Morton.
P. J. Maloy.
J. M. McDonald.

Cosmopolitan.
C. Caughey.
Po. A. Hoffman.

Grand.
Charles H. Garlich.
J. A. Williamson.

Normandie.
Mrs. C. McGrath.
Miss M. Algeo.

Belvedere.
E. Strassberger.

Broadway Central.
Harry O. Smith.

Fifth Avenue.
M. B. Fisher.
G. A. Knapp.
B. E. Thompson.
Louis Lorch, Jr.
W. D. Johnston.

Astor.
A. B. Anderson.
E. N. Bradley.

Bartholdi.
D. D. Stein.

Navarre.
W. H. Reiter.

Nation's Capital

L. W. STRAYER.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—If the venerable Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was really after information when he was moved to introduce his resolution calling upon the president for facts regarding the recent revolution in the state of Panama, he need go no further in pressing for action upon that resolution. He has the information and so has the country. President Roosevelt has proved that the administration has nothing to conceal in its connection with the developments on the isthmus of Panama, by transmitting to congress today a special message that gives all of the facts in the possession of the departments and which turns the light of truth upon events that have heretofore been obscured by a haze of ignorance and misrepresentation.

When Senator Hoar a few weeks ago felt impelled by his conscience to make a speech in which he questioned the right of this country to do what it did in connection with the revolution of Panama and in which he likened this government to a policeman who held the victim while the robber went through his pockets, the policeman then relieving the robber of his spoils, he opened the door through which the Democratic opposition rushed to attack the president and his Panama policy.

Did Not Frighten the President.

Senator Gorman let loose a tirade against the "high-handed proceeding" in which this government took a leading part, and others spoke along the same lines. But all of this did not serve to change the view of the administration or frighten the president into swerving one iota from the course he had been pursuing. Never was there a more conspicuous case of "stand pat" than is shown in the message transmitted to congress today. The president lays the facts before the legislative branch and tells the representatives of the people what he has done and why. He has no apologies to make and he makes none.

The message contains some revelations that are of special interest and that shows how well disciplined are the United States forces and how commendably they conducted themselves. Those growlers who have been complaining because American marines were landed at Colon will do well to read carefully the reports made to the navy department by Commander Hubbard of the "Nashville." He says that Col. Torres, in command of the Colombian forces, made a threat that if Colombian officers who had been imprisoned by the revolutionists, were not released by a certain hour he would open fire upon the town of Colon and kill every United States citizen in the place. But he did not.

Were Equal to the Occasion.

Commander Hubbard landed a party of 42 marines and Col. Torres and his army of several hundred men decided not to attack. The closing paragraph of Commander Hubbard's report says:

"I feel that I cannot sufficiently strongly represent to the department the grossness of this outrage and the insult to our dignity, even apart from the savagery of the threat."

Perhaps this incident may convince some critics of the propriety of landing marines at Colon. At any rate, President Roosevelt feels justified and it is safe to say that there are millions of others who agree with him. This one case illustrates the fact that there existed on the isthmus a condition that required prompt, vigorous and intelligent action, and the official reports show that our representatives were equal to the occasion. Weak men on the scene, carrying out a weak policy, and backed by a weak administration at Washington would have permitted a massacre of American citizens and the destruction of American property.

Another feature of the message is the manner in which the president disposes of the accusations that the administration had previous knowledge of the revolution and connived at it. He admits that the government expected it. He says that "it was a matter of common notoriety," and in support of this statement he quotes extracts from newspapers, as far back as August 31, stating that a revolution was being organized in Panama. A number of these excerpts are noted and as the president says: "Quotations like the above could be multiplied indefinitely."

Newspapers Got First Report.

Of course, the government knew that a revolution was on foot. Everybody who read the newspapers knew it and it required no official communications to confirm the present reports. However, instead of the government getting the first news of the revolution, it was badly "scooped" by the press, and the president admits the "beat."

On November 3, the Associated Press in Washington received a bulletin stating that a revolutionary outbreak had occurred, which report was brought to the attention of Assistant Secretary Loomis of the state department. Mr. Loomis had no word to that effect and he at once prepared a message embodying this report and asking that the department be kept fully informed, which he sent to the consul general at Panama, who replied that there had been no uprising though the situation was critical. But a little over an hour later another dispatch was received from him stating that the revolution had occurred and that it was successful. Thus it is a matter of record that the government was "scooped" by several hours by the Associated Press, which certainly does not look like the United States was on the inside in this case.

Shall We Build the Canal.

But the essence of this message lies in the the next to the closing paragraph, which says: "In conclusion, let me repeat that the question actually before this government is not that of recognition of the Panama as an independent republic. That is already an accomplished fact. The question, and the only question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal."

There are some words for the obstructionists and the filibusterers to ponder on. Yes or no? The president would like an answer, please. He was appointed an agent to secure certain terms for the building of the canal. He has secured those terms and they are reduced to writing. Will congress sign the contract or repudiate it? A reply is wanted at the White House by return mail. Now it is for Senator Gorman and his Democratic caucus to "fish or cut bait." They have been enjoying themselves by putting the president on the gridiron for several weeks and they have utilized the situation for the manufacture of campaign thunder, so that now they must do business and do it promptly.

President Roosevelt has placed the facts before the world and they show only the ratification of the canal treaty remains to assure to the United States and the world the isthmian canal. If the Democrats care to take the responsibility of defeating the project, then they must assume the consequences. There seems to be nothing further to say on the subject from the standpoint of the administration.

Republicans Ready for the Issue.

Statesmen like plenty of time to digest a message of such great importance before they discuss it for publication, and consequently few of them cared to give more than a passing comment upon it today. But the senators who sat in the senate chamber and heard it read, following each sentence with a printed copy in their hands, were immensely impressed with the strength of the document.

Republicans who were inclined to get uneasy over the attacks upon the administration from the Democratic side were elated, and openly expressed the hope that the minority would continue to press this Panama question forward as an issue for the coming campaign. The case made out by the president is a good answer to all of the arguments advanced against him and his policy, but it is not likely that the Democrats will readily abandon the question. Upon this question has been centered the hopes for an issue in the presidential campaign and they must hang on to it or be cast adrift upon the political sea.

Weyler's Book.

Already a publication which will doubtless take high rank among the humorous books of the year has been announced. Its author is Gen. Weyler and it is to be autobiographical in character. One of the things which the general will explain will be a project he had mapped out while in Cuba for landing troops in United States territory, but which he abandoned for reasons not yet revealed. Everybody who has the opportunity to read this book with the exception of Bostonians, will perhaps derive much amusement from its pages. In Boston some persons are apt to recall with shuddering the days when "Weyler" was heard off the New England coast.—Pittsburgh Herald.

The Death Roll

William M. Gormley.

William M. Gormley, a well-known business man and for a number of years connected with the late C. H. Paulson, founder of the hat and fur business of Paulson Bros. Co., died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 1100 Murray Hill avenue. The deceased was 63 years old yesterday and came from one of the oldest families of the city. He was a son of James and Matilda Gormley and a great-grandson of Christian Mowry, who was a member of the celebrated Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiment in the revolutionary war. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Lillie Andrews, and three children, Mrs. E. W. Gault, Sadie Gormley and William R. Gormley. He also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Lewis Patterson and Mrs. Charles B. Davis, and a nephew, Frank Gormley Paulson. Mr. Gormley had been in ill health about two years.

Charles F. Steel.

Charles F. Steel, whose death occurred suddenly in New York Saturday will be buried today. He came of an old Philadelphia family, being a son of Robert Steel, a well-known merchant. Charles F. Steel was born in Philadelphia in 1832, learned bookbinding, and before he was of age, was in charge of a large concern in Indianapolis and later of Philadelphia. He invented improvements in postal stamp printing of which he had charge for several concerns who successfully held the contract. He was the founder of the Franklin Bank Note Company and one of the oldest members of the New York produce exchange.

Mrs. S. C. Berkstresser.

Mrs. Hester Berkstresser, wife of former Postmaster S. C. Berkstresser of Aspinwall, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Wolf, No. 127 Third street, Aspinwall. Mrs. Berkstresser was born at Bedford in 1816. She was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Over, of that place. She spent most of her life at Bedford, removing to Aspinwall in 1893, where her husband served six years as postmaster. She was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Aspinwall. Her husband and two daughters, Mrs. C. E. Wickersham of Butler, Pa., and Mrs. D. F. H. Wolf of Aspinwall, survive.

Constant Laval Buried.

The remains of Constant Laval, the French inventor and secret service agent, who died of apoplexy in Braddock last week, were buried yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas' cemetery. His widow and son, Jean, the eldest of five children, attended the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Father Patrick Maher, of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic church, Braddock. The family is too poor, it is said, to have the remains taken to New York for burial. The dead inventor was the son of a millionaire and had spent a large fortune in experiments in the cause of industrial science.

Frank B. Caskey.

Frank B. Caskey, a son of W. J. Caskey and a nephew of Director Edward M. Bigelow, of the department of public works, died yesterday morning at Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Caskey had been in poor health for some time and six weeks ago went to Phoenix, hoping that a change of climate might benefit him. His condition became so critical that his father and other members of the family started last Tuesday for Phoenix. They arrived just as he died. Mr. Caskey was 25 years old and had been for years employed in the deed registry office in city hall.

The Rev. J. N. Beard.

The Rev. J. N. Beard of San Francisco, general counsel for the Methodist Episcopal church in the trial of the Rev. J. D. Hammond of San Francisco, who was charged with mismanagement of church funds, died suddenly of heart failure at the Terminal hotel yesterday in St. Louis. The trial was to have begun at St. Louis tomorrow. Dr. Beard was president of the National Training school for deaconesses in San Francisco and was a man of national reputation in the Methodist Episcopal church, particularly as an advocate in church trials.

Charles S. Van Kirk.

Charles S. Van Kirk, prominent throughout Washington county, died at his home near Washington, yesterday from general debility, aged 81 years. He was a member of probably the oldest family in the county, his grandfather, Henry Van Kirk, having settled there in 1782 and later served with distinction in the war of the revolution. The deceased was for many years engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle, but accumulating a fortune by the sale of his coal, he recently retired. He is survived by several children.

Mrs. William Davis.

Mrs. William Davis, wife of William Davis, an engineer, of No. 729 School street, McKees Rocks, is dead at the family residence. Death was due to rheumatism of the stomach, from which she suffered for some time. Mrs. Davis was a loyal member of the McKees Rocks Presbyterian church and also a member of the Railroad Engineers' auxiliary. She leaves a husband, one son and one daughter.

Mrs. Clare Lee.

Mrs. Clare Repp Lee, wife of Dr. J. M. Lee, formerly a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, is dead at her home in Los Angeles, Cal. Her brother, R. M. Repp, of No. 452 Atlantic avenue, received news of the death Sunday night. Mrs. Lee was born here 32 years ago. She and her husband went to California for the benefit of Dr. Lee's health six years ago.

Mrs. Monica Scott.

Mrs. Monica Crawford Scott, wife of Louis C. Scott, of Dinwiddie street, is dead at Asheville, N. C. She went there for her health with her five children several weeks ago. Councilman Daniel Crawford, her brother, received a telegram announcing the woman's death. Mrs. Scott was a member of St. Brigid's Catholic church, and was a life-long resident of this city. She leaves a husband and five children.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blum.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blum, 55 years old, died at the home of her grandsons, Wesley and Earl Sohn, in Leetsdale, yesterday morning. She had been ill for some time. Mrs. Blum is survived by two sons, John and Joshua Blum, and one daughter, Mrs. John Sevin, of Emsworth.

Col. Hart Gibson.

Col. Hart Gibson, formerly one of Kentuck's most noted breeders of thoroughbreds, of Lexington, Ky., and a brother of the late Senator Randall Lee Gibson, of Louisiana, is dead at St. Paul, Minn., of heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

John Wesley Gillespie is dead at his home in Ford City, aged 56 years, from appendicitis.

Alvin T. Dunham is dead at Kent Ridge, Pa., aged 42 years. He leaves a widow and six children.

Samuel Davis is dead at his home in Nottingham township, near Washington, Pa., aged 82 years.

Capt. John F. Bell, the father of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., died yesterday in Shelbyville, Ky.

Mrs. Rebecca J. Hunter, aged 72 years, died yesterday at her home, near Claysville, aged 72 years. She leaves five children.

Mrs. Anna Bridgett, aged 93 years, of Neshannock and Mrs. Katherine Nye, aged 75 years, of Troutz Corners, Mercer county, are dead.

Miss Matilda O. Caldwell, aged 46, is dead at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Taylor, No. 33 Sprague avenue, Bellevue, of dropsy.

Charles Barthold, son of the late William Barthold, who conducted a hotel in Pittsburgh for many years, is dead at his home in Wilkesboro, Pa.

Mrs. Martha Ludwick Allen, aged 78, a well-known resident of Irwin, died yesterday. She suffered a stroke of paralysis one year ago. She is survived by one daughter, Miss Sadie Allen.

The Rev. William C. Stitt, secretary of the American Seamans funds, died suddenly at his home, West Thirty-ninth street, New York, yesterday. He was born in Philadelphia April 22, 1833, and was graduated from Princeton university. He was editor for some years of the New York Evangelist.

Little Things.

The fact that little things may be worthy of serious consideration is fully appreciated by the man with a grain in his eye.—Chicago Record-Herald.

...TIGHE'S PLACE IS STILL VACANT

...umor Is Again Going That Bureaus of Police and Detectives Will Be Consolidated.

MOORE WANTS THIS DONE

Mayor Hays has not yet named a superintendent of the bureau of police to succeed John P. McTighe, who was deposed several weeks ago. Just before Christmas, when Mayor Hays was asked if he was going to put the superintendency commission in the stocking of some friend, he said he was not, but that it was likely the appointment would be handed out as a New Year's gift. The year 1904 is now fairly launched and still no announcement is made. Bernard McStay, inspector of police for the First district, is still the acting superintendent.

On several occasions it has been stated that it was likely that eventually the bureaus of police and detectives would be consolidated under one head, as they were formerly, before they were split in order to supply more jobs. Just as often as the report has been circulated it has been denied. Now it is once more going the rounds, and it is said that Thomas A. McQuaide, the present head of the detective bureau, will be at the head of the consolidated bureaus.

It is said that according to present plans an ordinance will be introduced in councils providing for the appointment of an additional police inspector. This inspector will be promoted from the ranks of the detective bureau and will be placed in charge of that bureau. His rank will be the same as that of the present police inspectors and he will report to the superintendent of the consolidated bureaus. By this system it is said that Director Moore hopes to avoid the confusion and clashing over questions of jurisdiction that have prevailed ever since the police work was split up, and that were especially accentuated during the McTighe regime, to the serious hindrance of successful police work. Director Moore said yesterday:

"I am determined to place both the police and detective bureaus on an effective footing. I do not believe that this can be done so long as the present system is continued. There must be one man at the head of both bureaus who can be held responsible for their administration. It is an utter impossibility to determine just where the police duties leave off and that of the detectives begin. The lines are not carefully drawn. The confusion which is bound to result hinders the work of both bureaus.

"Superintendent McQuaide has been remarkably successful in handling the detective bureau, and I would regard him as an excellent man at the head of a combined police force. However, I will do nothing without the consent of Mayor Hays, and I am not quite sure what his ideas are, although I know that he is anxious to have plans carried out that will increase the efficiency of the city's constabulary."

The mayor said: "At present I can say nothing regarding changes in the methods of operating the bureaus. Director Moore is in full charge of that part of the city government, and I believe he is fully capable of looking after his department. Of course, any recommendations he might make would be carefully considered."

Superintendent McQuaide had a long conference with Director Moore yesterday just before the director admitted that he was contemplating the changes. William McKelvey, the ex-liquor dealer, from the Eighth ward, who is said to have been trying to secure McTighe's old berth, was in the public safety building yesterday. He saw the director for a few minutes.

CAMPBELL'S.

January Clearing Prices in Dry Goods.

6¼c fancy dress Callicoes at 4½c yd.

6¼c best makes Apron Ginghams at 5c yd.

8 1-3c fancy Flannelettes at 5c yd.

18c Hemstitched Damask Towels at 12½c.

4c White Domet Flannels at 2c yd.

1,500 yds. Unbleached Muslins at 2c yd.

Many more similar reductions through the entire stock.

The People's Store, Fifth avenue.

DEATHS.

BACKOFEN—On Monday, January 4, at 1 p. m., GEORGE W. BACKOFEN, in his 68th year.

Services at his late residence, No. 30 Stevenson street, Wednesday, January 6, at 2 p. m. Interment private. Friends of the family and members of Solomon lodge, 231, F. and A. M.; Shiloh chapter, No. 257, R. A. M., and Masonic Veterans respectfully invited to attend.

BAKER—On December 29, 1903, at Anaheim, Cal., PETER RHODES, beloved husband of Effa B. Baker (nee French).

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 318 Sycamore street, Mt. Washington, on Wednesday, January 6, 1904, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BERKSTRESSER—On Monday, January 4, 1904, at 2 p. m., HESTER, wife of J. S. Berkstresser, in her 68th year.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. F. H. Wolf, No. 127 Third street, Aspinwall, Pa., this evening at 8 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BLUM—On Monday, January 4, 1904, at 8:45 a. m., MARY ANN ELIZABETH BLUM, in her 75th year.

Funeral from her late residence, Leetsdale, Pa., on Wednesday, January 6, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CASKEY—On Monday, January 4, FRANK B. CASKEY, son of W. J. and Elizabeth E. Caskey, at Phoenix, Ariz.

Notice of funeral later.

DAVIS—On Monday, January 4, 1904, at 4:30 a. m., MYRTILLA J. (nee Reed), wife of William B. Davis.

Funeral services on Wednesday morning, January 6, at 10:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 721 School street, McKees Rocks, Pa. Interment at Kittanning, Pa. Train leaves Union depot at 1:30 p. m., city time. Members of Guyasuta chapter, No. 6, of the O. E. S., and members of sister chapters, are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNBAR—On Sunday, January 3, 1904, at ... m., EDWIN W. DUNBAR.

Funeral services at his late residence, 3 Junilla street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private, Wednesday morning.

GORMLEY—On Monday morning January 4, 1904, at 8:30 a. m., WILLIAM MOWRY GORMLEY, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at the family home, 1160 Murray Hill avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GRIER—On Sunday, January 3, 1904, at 8:30 a. m., SAMUEL C. GRIER.

Funeral services at his late residence, 1130 Shady avenue, East End, Tuesday afternoon, January 5, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

LEE—On Saturday, January 2, 1904, at ... m., JULIA KATHERINE, widow of ... Skellon Lee, aged 76 years.

...neral services at her late residence, 320 ... avenue, E. E., this afternoon at 2 ...

...URRAY—On Sunday, January 3, 1904, ... p. m., MRS. ELIZABETH M'MURRAY, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. ... A. Moreland, San Francisco, Cal., in ... 81st year.

...IDINGER—On Monday, January 4, 1904, ... 55 a. m., PAUL BROWN RIDINGER, son ... John L. and Sara B. Ridinger, in his 15th ...

...neral services at the family residence, Ir... Pa., on Wednesday, January 6, at 2 p. m. ...rment later.

...TILLEY—On Sunday, January 3, 1904, at ... p. m., DR. E. J. STILLEY, husband of ... E. Stilley (nee Livingston), in his 44th ...

...neral services on Wednesday morning at ... o'clock at his late residence, 218 Baldwin ..., Hays borough. Friends of the family ... respectfully invited to attend. Interment ... Bethel cemetery. Please omit flowers.

...ELSH—On Monday, January 4, 1904, at ... m., THOMAS WILSON WELSH, at the ... of 64.

...neral services at his late residence, 241 ...ll street, Allegheny, Wednesday afternoon ... 30 o'clock. Interment private.

...LORAL EMBLEMS.

... M. MURDOCH,

...urt 2222. 250 Fifth Avenue.

...OUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's ...ewest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., ...hone 3445 Grant.

GEORGE BROS.,

FIRE INSURANCE.

... Building, 349 Fourth Avenue.

EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR COUNTY EVANGELIZATION

Central Committee Managing Religious Campaign Receives Encouraging Reports.

At a meeting of the central committee on evangelization at the Young Men's Christian association building yesterday afternoon encouraging reports were received from the 42 denominational districts in Allegheny county on the great religious campaign which will be waged by Protestant churches in February and March. All the sub-districts except five have been thoroughly organized. Last night the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Calhoun left New York to confer with the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, who will conduct the services.

The movement will be financed on an extensive and businesslike scale. The finance committee will open an office downtown and place a business man in charge. All denominations will support the campaign with liberal contributions. The opening meetings will be held about February 1. A special meeting of ministers from all local churches will be held in the Young Men's Christian association rooms next Monday for prayer and a review of the plans.

RAILROAD MUST PAY STATE TAX ON CABS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The United States supreme court today sustained the tax imposed by the state authorities of New York on the cab service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New York city. The railroad company contended that the cab service is merely an extension of the railroad service, and, therefore, not subject to state taxation.

McELVEEN'S

(McElveen Furniture Co.)

A Massive Mahogany Sideboard

The magnificent sideboard illustrated above is a charming evolution of the Colonial type. Retaining all the simple dignity and stateliness of its Colonial prototype, it has gained in grace and charm by the touch here and there of an art more cosmopolitan and less uncompromising. And yet there is not a single line or curve in its make up that does not serve some useful or artistic purpose.

It is made of mahogany; 72 inches long, 70 inches high and 27 inches deep. It has glass knobs and a generous mirror of heavy, beveled French plate.

In massive elegance and purity of design it would be difficult to conceive of anything more perfect than this particular sideboard. Of course there are here hundreds of other beautiful designs showing the widest variation of conceptions and treatment and each is a masterpiece of its kind.

You will be amply repaid for any time spent in examining the immense display of dining room furniture in this, the largest furniture store in the world.

Moreover you will find that prices are always consistently moderate at

McELVEEN'S

(McElveen Furniture Co.)

525-527-529 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARGAIN DENTISTRY.

No chromos to offer in first-class dentistry when first-class materials are included. Rents, materials, or professional services are getting no cheaper these days, how can dental prices?

Born here and established 17 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth, with Extracting, $10 PER SET.

(Always stick up fast—made only by us.)

EXTRACTING PAINLESS,

by Air, Gas or applied to gums under the personal care of Drs. Urling.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

(Best) $5.00 PER TOOTH.

Filling, 50c up.

Urling Bros.' Tooth Powder, 25c.

URLING BROS.,

HOME DENTISTS,

204 Sixth Street, Cor. Penn Ave.

Opposite Hotel Anderson.

City Hours Daily Till 6 P. M.

Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M.

East End Office, 6125 Penn Avenue, Corner Collins Avenue.

MONUMENTS

Made by

DUNNING

Never rust—Are superior to all others. Booklet G tells how you can save money. Write for it—

Dunning Marble & Granite Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

A GOOD RESOLUTION FOR 1904:

Drink Nothing But

Duquesne Coffee....

Of uniform excellence and superior quality—

30c lb.

GEO. K. STEVENSON & CO.

Sixth Ave., Opp. Trinity Church.

Highland and Center Aves., E. E.

LOSES $50,000 SUIT.

Chicago Jury Evidently Believed Miss Hanson Feigned Injuries, from Car Accident.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—After being out for 18 hours, a jury in the $50,000 damage suit, begun by Miss Inga Hansan against the Chicago City Railway Company returned a verdict today in favor of the company. The case has been on trial for two months. Miss Hanson alleged that while attempting to board a car her spine was injured in such a way that she was deaf, dumb, blind and paralyzed. She recovered her speech and hearing, she said, but remained blind and also paralyzed in both legs and her right arm. She was taken on a cot into the court room and told her story to the jury.

On the other hand the company charged that the accident never occurred; that she was feigning her alleged afflictions. Two women detectives said she had the use of her faculties upon her return to her room in the Sherman house from the trial court room. She would comb her hair, it was asserted, walk about the room and talk about persons and things she apparently saw.

Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict a motion for a new trial was entered on behalf of Miss Hanson.

CONFESSED TO TRYING TO FREE CHICAGO BANDIT

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Otto Roeski, 22 years old, and Herman Roeski, 38 years of age, brothers of Emil Roeski, under indictment for the car barn murders, were arrested here today on suspicion of having given their brother the saw with which he made his almost successful attempt at escape a week ago, sawing the bars of the cell in the county jail. Otto confessed, implicating his brother. They were held under $2,500 bail.

KOREA'S DOWAGER EMPRESS IS DEAD AT SEOUL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, Korea, today informed the department of state by cable that the empress dowager of Korea died January 2. Little is known here about this personage, save that her family name was Hong. It is understood that the most important of the wives of the emperor is known as the empress dowager.

PENNSY GAINS POINT.

Granted a New Trial of the Case Won by the Chicago Sanitary District.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A new trial was granted today in the condemnation proceedings brought by the sanitary district against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, to secure possession of the land on the west bank of the Chicago river, between Madison and Van Buren streets.

A verdict fixing the value of the property to be condemned at some $800,000 was returned by the jury and was considered a victory by the sanitary district officials. The valuation of the property, according to the railroad officials was several million dollars.

Victims of Boiler Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The boiler of an engine on the Reading railroad bound for New York, exploded at Woodbourne today, instantly killing Fireman Frank August. Harry Sheetz, a brakeman died in a hospital here, and Engineer Finger was seriously hurt.

W. M. LAIRD COMPANY.

Great Lease Expiring Sale

Over $250,000 Worth of

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers

of Every Good Kind.

Entire stock and fixtures of our Smithfield Street Stores must be sold regardless of cost or value. An opportunity for Bargains unequalled. Tens of thousands of pairs of Strictly Reliable high grade footwear, all fully warranted in every particular and at your own prices—

Mark downs of 25 per cent.

Mark downs of 33 per cent.

Mark downs of 50 per cent.

¼ off, ⅓ off, ½ off former prices.

Men's 75c Rubbers at	50c
Ladies' 50c Rubbers at	25c
Ladies' 60c Rubbers at	35c
Boys' 60c Rubbers at	35c
Misses' 40c Rubbers at	25c
Men's $1.50 Arctics at	98c
Misses' Gum Boots at	$1.08
Children's Gum Boots at	98c
Men's $3.50 Gum Boots	$2.29

1500 pairs of Ladies' Finest Sample Shoes and Oxfords

$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 values at $2.65 a pair.
Finest Dongola Kid—Patent Leather and Box Calf—
All styles—all widths—very finest.

1500 pairs of Men's Finest Sample Shoes and Oxfords

$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 values at $2.85 a pair.
Vici Kid—Patent Leather—Enamel—Box Calf—
Velour Calf—Cordovan—the finest made.

2000 pairs of Ladies' and Men's Fine Slippers

$5.00 grades at $2.50 a pair, $3.00 grades at $1.50.
Ladies' and Men's Slippers—100 styles.
At 39c, 49c, 69c, 75c, 98c a pair.

2000 pairs Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Fine Shoes, all sizes

Will Sell at $1.95 and $2.18 a pair.

1800 pairs of Men's $4.00 and $5.00 Dress Shoes

Will Sell at $2.85 a pair—all sizes.

1650 pairs Ladies' $3.00 and $3.50 Fine Dress Shoes

Will Sell at $1.95 and $2.20 a pair.

2750 pairs of Ladies' and Men's Finest High Grade

$7.00, $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00 Shoes at $4.75 a pair.

Warm Lined Beaver and Felt Goods

Women's Felt Shoes, 75c, 95c, $1.25.
Men's Felt Shoes at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75.

Hundreds of large lots not mentioned will be sold every day this week at Bargain prices.

SPECIALS FOR TODAY:

500 pairs Men's Satin Calf Dress Shoes	98c
500 pairs Boys' Satin Calf Dress Shoes	98c
500 pairs Women's Kid Dress Shoes	98c
500 pairs Misses' Kid Dress Shoes	98c
500 pairs Children's Dress Shoes	98c
500 pairs Workmen's Shoes	98c
Fine Wool Over Gaiters, 25c grade	12c
25c Wool Soles at 10c a pair	
25c Shoe Dressings at 10c a bottle	
15c Shoe Dressings at 5c	

Same Goods—Same Prices—
Same Bargains at Both Stores.

W. M. LAIRD COMPANY,

Smithfield St. and Market St.

B. & B.

now the linens

Boxes and tables, both wholesale and retail, to be emptied. Stacks of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, and other Linens piled out, and piled high, and priced so none will ever have to be put back.

60 inch 45 cent all linen Cream Table Damask, 37½c.

70 inch all linen 65 cent Cream Table Damask, 50c.

70 inch extra heavy Barnsley Table Damask, 65c.

Lot of 65 cent heavy Bleached Table Damask, 50c a yard.

Important offering Bleached Table Damask, 65c a yard.

See the 68 inch heavy Bleached Table Damask at 75c usually sold at $1.00 a yard.

A collection of 72 inch Bleached Double Damasks at $1.00 a yard that are remarkable—large assortment of patterns.

Another lot of 72 inch Bleached Double Damasks at $1.25 a yard from $1.50.

Want you to look at the $2.00 72 inch Bleached Double Damasks reduced to $1.50 a yard, and you'll be delighted with them.

This January Shelf Emptying Linen Sale, the largest and will be the greatest in sales we ever attempted.

Pattern Table Cloths at greatly reduced prices ranging from $2.00 to $25.00.

Napkins—hundreds of dozens—and many's the dollar will be saved in this sale.

Dollar Bleached Damask Napkins, 85c.

Lot of 20 inch all linen Napkins, $1.10 a dozen.

Lot of 22 inch full bleached $2.00 Napkins, $1.50 a dozen.

Lot of $3.00 24 inch Napkins, $2.50 a dozen.

Lot of $3.50 24 inch Napkins, $2.75 a dozen.

Lot of 29 inch $8.00 Napkins, $5.00 a dozen.

Three numbers of John S. Brown & Son's Shamrock Napkins—$3.50, 22 inch ones, $2.50—$5.00, 24 inch ones, $3.50—$6.00, 27 inch ones, $4.50.

Lot of all linen Hemmed Towels—17 by 33 inches, 8c each.

Lot of all linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 12½c each.

Look at some 19 by 37 inch Hemmed all linen Huck Towels at 18c instead of 25c.

22 by 44 inch Hemmed Huck Towels at 20c—compare the quality and size of them.

200 dozen of the best Hemstitched all linen Huck Towels ever sold in Greater Pittsburgh for 25c—fine quality and good big size. 23 by 43 inches.

Lot of 50 cent Hemstitched fine soft Birdseye Towels and 50 cent Old Bleach Towels, 35c.

Special lot of Bleached Bath Towels, 12½c.

Lot of 35 cent large heavy Turkish Bath Towels, 25c.

Lot of 50 cent Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, 35c.

Lot of all linen fast selvaged Crash, 5c a yard.

Lot of 17 inch all linen Barnsley Crash, 7c a yard.

Lot of very heavy Barnsley Crash, 8c a yard.

3,000 yards 17 inch all linen Absorbent Toweling, 10c a yard.

Lot of Silver Crash, 12½c yard.

Lot of 50 cent Oval Damask Tray Cloths, 25c.

Lot of 65 cent H. S. Tray Cloths, 40c.

Dollar 18 by 54 Hemstitched all linen Dresser Scarfs, 75c.

$3.00 Battenberg Lace Dresser Scarfs, $2.00.

35 cent all linen Momie Dresser Scarfs, 25c.

50c hemstitched Lunch Cloths, yard square, 37½c.

Lot of $1.25 colored Mercerized 7 quarter Table Covers, 75c.

Lot of all linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 25c each.

Sale bleached muslin sheets, pillow and bolster cases at prices away below what they could be produced for if made from cotton bought at today's price.

Sheets, 2¼ yards wide, 2½ yards long, 55c each.

Pillow Cases, 42 by 36 inches and 45 by 36 inches, 12½c each.

Bolster Cases, 42 by 76½ inches, 25c each.

2,000 Pillow Cases, 42 by 36 inches, 10c each.

lace curtains

A Sale that's a sacrifice.

All the Lace Curtains—over a thousand lots—every style and lot, whether it's six pairs or a hundred pairs—except the few we'll continue to run next season—all reduced.

lace curtains, 25c a pair

That's the start, and from that up you get all kinds of Curtains at such prices as never known, and all in the face of a rising market.

85c curtains, 50c

Dollar Curtains, 75c—$1.50 ones, $1.00—$2.00 ones, $1.50.

Fine Wire Net Curtains reduced to $2.00.

$3.00 Curtains, $2.00—$3.50 ones, $2.50—$5.00 ones, $3.50—$6.00 ones, $4.50.

Sale includes Nottingham Curtains, Wire Net Curtains, Corded Escurial Curtains, Irish Pointe, Brussels, Tambour, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Cluny, Pointe de Arabe, Real Arabian, Ruffled Muslin and Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains.

Lot of Arabian color Corded Escurial Curtains, $1.50 a pair.

White Irish Pointe Curtains, $2.00 a pair.

Large variety handsome Irish Pointes reduced to $4.50.

$6.50 Irish Pointes, $5.00—$9.00 ones, $7.50.

Note, please, that we have cut prices as above on "stock" lots, not the odds and ends—they're at still greater reductions.

Real Arabian Curtains—hand made Lace—reduced from $125.00 a pair to $65.00—$85.00 ones, $55.00—$55.00 ones, $35.00—$50.00 ones, $30.00—$45.00 ones, $25.00—$20.00 ones, $12.00—$22.00 ones, $13.50—$18.00 ones, $10.00.

All the Bonne Femme Curtains are sacrificed—$5.50 ones, $3.50—$8.50 ones, $5.50—$10.00 ones, $6.50—$35.00 ones, $25.00.

Bed Sets reduced—Portieres reduced, and Reductions throughout the entire department to empty shelves and boxes as it's never been done.

Rugs, Table Covers, Couch Covers, Lambrequins, Pillow Tops, Furniture Coverings, Goods for hangings, Cretonnes, Denims, Madras, Silkalines and White Curtain Goods—Laces, Nets and Muslins—such reductions as will emphatically prove our earnestness, and save you important money.

Lot of best yard wide figured Silkaline, 5c a yard.

Emptying some children's wear Dress Goods shelves as you never saw it done.

Lot 75 cent fine all wool Imported Shepherd Checks—44 inches wide, 35c—black and white, navy and white, and red and black, ⅜ inch square checks.

Lot of good 25 cent double width Dress Goods, 15c.

Lot of other children's wear Dress Goods, Plaids—good goods at shelf emptying prices.

All women who see will be buyers—because so much to be saved.

Lot fine Dress Goods and Woolens out of the shelves priced to go, 50c, 65c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Lot 50 cent Cream White Vestings, 25c.

Lot 50 and 75 cent striped all wool Waistings, 25 and 35c.

Lot $1.00 Silk Warp Eoliennes, 44 inches wide, 50c—Pink, Rose, Reseda, Green, Light Blue, Marine, Navy, Cherry and Garnet.

books

Clearing out all surplus lots—preparatory to inventory—

1,000 choice Copyright Books until now sold at $1.08 for 75c.

The lot includes these popular titles—"Those Black Diamond Men," "Audrey," "Temporal Power," "Confessions of a Wife," "Count Hannibal," "Paul Kelver," "To Have and To Hold," "Janice Meredith."

Also over 100 titles good Novels, 45c each.

"The Courtship of Miles Standish"—large quarto size—undoubtedly the finest gift book published in recent years, special $1.75.

Any Book you want is here or will be in 48 hours after you say you want it—money to be saved also.

furs slashed

Greater reductions than ever before made, particularly the fine high-class Furs.

For instance, a $1,500.00 Coat is $750.00 and a $650.00 one, $325.00—just Half.

Reductions made late yesterday throughout the entire line—Coats and Small Furs—details in the afternoon papers, but the Furs are priced ready to sell now.

BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny

DOCTOR LITTLE

OCULIST AND OPTICIAN

532 FRICK BUILDING

EYE DISEASES — GLASSES SUPPLIED

Going away for the winter? Note our list of resorts and routes.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND — EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

THE NEW STOCK CO.

Com. Mon. Jan. 4—Last week but one of the Xmas Pantomime.

"BABES IN THE WOODS."

Next Week—Last of the Pantomime.

DUQUESNE GARDEN

Skating Aft. and Eve.

HOCKEY TONIGHT

VICTORIAS—BANKERS

Skating After the Game.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON — TONIGHT AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2:15.

Henry W. Savage Offers the Musical Comedy Hit

PRINCE OF PILSEN

Broadway Theater Cast and Production.

NEXT WEEK

"Overflowing with quip and jest."—N. Y. World

First Time in this City.

Henry W. Savage Offers Geo. Ade's Latest Musical Comedy Hit.

PEGGY FROM PARIS.

3 Months New York—4 Months Chicago—5 Months Boston.

Scale of Prices - $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c

SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

ALVIN — TONIGHT AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2:15.

Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott

in Kipling's "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

NEXT WEEK

HENRY IRVING

AND HIS COMPANY.

"Waterloo," "The Bells," Monday and Thursday Evenings.

"Louis XI," Tuesday and Saturday Evenings

"The Merchant of Venice," Wednesday and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee.

Prices - - - - $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00

SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bijou — Bar. Mat. Mon. Wed. and Sat. Best Reserved Seats 25c and 50c. This Week

Famous Biddle Bros. Play

"A DESPERATE CHANCE"

Next Week—"McFadden's Row of Flats"

AVENUE FAMILY THEATER

ALL THIS WEEK — The Eminent Actor, HENRY LEE — 15 BIG ACTS

CLAYTON WHITE—MARIE STEWART CO.

1:30 TO 10:30—POPULAR PRICES.

EMPIRE UP TOWN COLLINS AVE. — Reached by all street car lines

WEBER & FIELDS HOITY TOITY

Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

NEXT WEEK—WHEN WOMEN LOVE.

This Week DUQUESNE Mats. Tues. Thur. and Sat.

JAMES K. HACKETT

in His New 4-Act Drama "The Crown Prince"

By Geo. H. Broadhurst.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

Next Week—W. H. THOMPSON.

Harry W. Williams' ACADEMY — Matinee 2. Evening 8. ALL THIS WEEK UTOPIANS

IN OPPOSITION TO ALL DEALS

F. C. Beinhauer Introduces Resolution at a Meeting of the Republican City Committee.

THE PROPOSITION IS TABLED

By a vote of 16 to 9, a resolution opposing fusion or deals with any persons or parties was last night laid on the table by the Republican city committee. It was introduced by F. C. Beinhauer, of the Twenty-ninth ward.

The committee was called together in common council chamber to amend the rules to conform with those of the county organization in regard to the March primaries. When this had been done, Mr. Beinhauer offered the following resolution:

Whereas, There are good, honest and capable men in the Republican ranks, who are able to fill any office to the credit of their constituents and the Republican party;

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican city committee, are opposed to any fusion or deals with any persons or parties.

Mr. Beinhauer in support of his resolution said: "The Republicans should not make deals with any persons or parties. If we do deal, we must admit to the public that we do not have Republicans capable of filling the offices. We have men capable of filling any office in the land. Our party has always stood as the only real reform party, so none but good, honest Republicans, who are reformers, should be chosen for office."

Chairman M. G. Leslie had this to say: "I am heartily in favor of this resolution, but I want to make myself clear concerning the conditions existing in several wards of the city, where it is impossible to secure Republican candidates. The whole responsibility for the make-up of the councilmanic tickets rests with the ward committees. While as city chairman I have been willing to listen and give advice, I have not tried to dictate a single nomination.

"There are conditions where fusion with Democrats will be necessary in a few wards, and in one ward where it may be necessary to put one Citizen on the ticket. We have taken the position in the balance of the city that we would rather go to defeat with a straight ticket than stultify ourselves by a deal."

The one ward mentioned by Chairman Leslie where a Citizen may be put on the ticket is the Sixth. Some of the members of the ward committee favor the nomination of Peter Hermes for select councilman. Representative L. B. Cook, chairman of the Sixth ward committee, attended the meeting last evening, but did not take part in the discussion.

W. M. Benham of the Twentieth ward, said: "It seems to me that the ward organizations are perfectly able to decide these questions. It would not be wise for us to be put in the position of dictating to the wards."

Mr. Beinhauer made this answer: "I do not agree with the position taken by the gentleman from the Twentieth ward. We should take a decided stand. If Republicans, we should uphold Republicanism. By failure to adopt this resolution we show weakness. I am radically opposed to deals. If we go down, let us go down smiling and come up for another battle."

William P. Miller, a South Side committeeman, agreed with Mr. Beinhauer. He said: "We want to cut out deals. Stand or fall, sink or swim, let us be Republicans. The people are disgusted with deals and will not stand for them."

Mr. Benham moved to lay the resolution on the table and his motion was seconded by L. B. Cook. On the viva-voce vote Cook called "yea," but when a division was asked for, the Sixth ward chairman did not participate in the voting.

GIVES FOW CHANCE TO LASH HIS FOES

All There Will Be to His Campaign, as Castner Will Win in Third District.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—There will be three candidates for the vacancy in the Third congressional district, George A. Castor, Republican; Samuel Randall, Democrat, and ex-Representative John H. Fow, Independent party nominee. Fow may also be indorsed by the municipal league.

It goes without saying that Castor who will be nominated tomorrow, will be elected by a big majority. Randall and Fow, nominated tonight, will be merely enlivening incidents. Randall's claim to recognition rests wholly upon the fact that he is "the son of his father." But this is not true of John Fow. For years he was in the legislature where, because of his buoyant and boisterous irrepressibility, he was dubbed "Foghorn" Fow. His voice is a cross between the roar of a calliope and the breay-away of an ice gorge in the upper Allegheny.

Fow, with all of his gallery plays, his more or less disagreeable reform stunts, is not a fool. He was recognized at Harrisburg as one versed on constitutional points, an able and an aggressive debater. Although not in sympathy with the regular Democratic machine of Philadelphia, he is classed as a Democrat. He failed in 1900 to secure a renomination because of the opposition of Donnelly and Ryan. Since then Fow has been trying to break into the ring and now, again, makes his bow under Independent auspices. The opportunity will give him a chance to make a few sizzling observations and with that he will be content.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

REPUBLICANS CONTROL.

Take Charge of All Offices in Dauphin County, Except That of Prothonotary.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Dauphin county's Republican organization retains control of the public offices which changed hands in Dauphin county today, with the exception of prothonotary, the duties of which were assumed by John J. Royal, Democrat. No important changes were made in any of the departments.

Ex-Representative George Kunkel took the office of additional law judge, to which he was elected in November over Michael W. Jacobs, the appointee of Gov. Pennypacker, without any formal ceremony.

William H. Middleton, chairman of the Republican city committee, was elected city treasurer to succeed Mr. Royal, resigned at a joint meeting of city councils tonight, over Mercer B. Tate, Democrat, assistant city treasurer, by 19 to 8, a strict party vote.

BOY THOUGHT TO BE DEAD MET HIS GRANDFATHER

Simon O'Donnell, manager of the Pittsburgh Union stock yards, hurried to Chicago last week with the sad news that several of his grandchildren were among the victims. While on the way he heard that William Dee, aged 12, was dead and in the ruins, but upon his arrival at the family's home in Chicago he was met at the door by this boy. The victims were Louise, aged 3 years, and Edmond, aged 6 years, children of William Dee. Mr. O'Donnell attended the funerals and returned home yesterday. The little ones were with a nurse, who is now in a serious condition. Allerton and William, two of the children attending the theater, fought their way out. Mr. O'Donnell says he counted 48 funerals in Mt. Olivette and Mt. Greenwood cemeteries Sunday.

Tarentum Passes Pennsy Ordinance.

TARENTUM, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The Tarentum borough council last night passed an ordinance giving rights of way to the West Penn railroad, on third reading. The railroad is to lay a third track on Wood, Lock and Corbett streets. This ordinance was the cause of considerable trouble in the borough, business men objecting to it. The railroad company, however, agrees to raise the track two feet on Wood street, 19 inches on Lock and 15 inches on Corbett street. It also agrees to pave and sewer the streets.

ROOM FOUND FOR IMPROVEMENT

Mayor Hays Continues His Inspection of the Theaters and Makes Recommendations.

HANGING ORDERED DOWN

The inspection of the Pittsburgh theaters by city officials, with a view to having measures adopted for the prevention in this city of anything like the Iroquois theater horror in Chicago, was resumed yesterday. The party was composed of Mayor Hays, Director Moore of the department of public safety, Chief Engineer Miles Humphreys and Assistant Chief Hannigan of the fire bureau, and Building Inspector Dies, and they visited the Grand opera house and the Alvin theater.

At the Grand it was decided that none of the exits were properly marked and the curtains and hangings across them were ordered removed at once. The words "Fire Escape" were ordered plainly marked over exits leading to fire escapes, and "This way out" over all regular exits. Turns in the main stairways were disapproved of, and large signs directing patrons to Fifth avenue, were ordered. Windows in the rear were ordered to be guarded by shutters and wire-glass windows. The management was asked to provide means for firemen to reach the loft over the auditorium. It was recommended that an automatic sprinkling apparatus be installed all over the house; also that the fire escapes in Diamond alley be enlarged and improved.

Conditions in the dressing room space under the stage were not satisfactory and improvements were promised. The management was advised to replace some of the fire hose which was not in good condition. In the fly gallery men were found who were not familiar with the operation of fire extinguishers and an extinguisher that was examined was found to be unsatisfactory.

Chief Humphreys made a vigorous protest against a pile of pine lumber found in the carpenter's room, trussed up about five feet above the boilers for the purpose of being seasoned. He would listen to no excuses, and insisted that the lumber must came out at once. The management was told to provide lard oil lamps in the auditorium at once. A rubber hose connection to a gas stove in the confectionery kitchen was unceremoniously ripped out. Several small details were disapproved of and ordered improved or abolished.

At the Alvin Manager Thomas F. Kirk conducted the party through the house. He explained the completeness of the automatic sprinkling devices and showed that the building is well supplied with stand pipes. The water pressure in these pipes is 70 pounds to the inch. The larger number of exits were favorably commented upon, although Director Moore suggested that the curtains be removed from them and that the words "Fire Escape" be used instead of "Exit," as many people were ignorant of the meaning of the word.

In this theater the asbestos curtain was lowered and a plumber's torch was held against it until the fire proof fabric was white hot. Mayor Hays attempted to punch a small hole in it, but was unsuccessful. After cooling, the curtain was as good as ever.

In the red room of the Alvin an exit door was found which was hopelessly clogged up. No amount of pushing and hammering could open it. It leads to a blind alley behind the Colonial hotel. This alley is piled high with waste paper and other refuse. The alley is also barred up at the end which discharges into the broad alley between the Alvin and the Bijou. Director Moore instructed Building Inspector Dies to see to it that the alley is cleaned out at once and kept clean.

The installment of lard oil lamps in the Alvin's auditorium was recommended, though it was shown that in addition to its own electric light plant the Alvin has the service of the Allegheny County Light Company, which can be instantly switched on in case of fire. In the opinion of Mayor Hays the Alvin is the safest theater in the city, so far as he has inspected them. He says it is better than the Nixon.

The Empire, in the East End was examined by Assistant Building Inspector Samuel L. Mawhinney and R. B. Brown. This theater was built in 1895, and was the first in this city to be built in strict conformity with the theater laws passed the same year. Only a few unimportant recommendations were made.

The Duquesne, Academy and Bijou will be inspected today, and the party will visit the Duquesne garden tomorrow. Director Moore sat at his desk on the fourth floor of the public safety building yesterday and watched workmen rearranging the shutters and exit doors of the Nixon on the Cherry alley side.

WORK AT LOWER PAY PROVIDED FOR THOUSANDS

Mills, Furnaces and Factories Placed in Operation in the Pittsburgh District.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., Jan. 4.—The Lawrence and Shenango glass factories of the American Window Glass Company and the Greer and Shenango tin plants of the American Tin Plate Company resumed operations here today, giving employment to nearly 6,000 men.

The Rosena furnace of the Carnegie Steel Company also resumed today and the other three local Carnegie furnaces are expected to start soon.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The National Steel Company has reduced the wages of 1,500 employes from 10 to 15 per cent. The laborers get a 10 per cent cut. Up to the first of the year there were a large number of salaried men in the plants, but now they are working on the tonnage system or by the day.

Tonnage men who before this cut got $3.50 for the day now get $2.50. These works for the past two months have been working about one-third time and the two blast furnaces have been closed until a few days ago, when No. 1 furnace was blown in. The prospects seem bright now for a steady run.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Stack No. 2 of the Ohio plant, Carnegie Steel Company group, was placed in operation tonight after having been relined.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—A cut in the wages of the employes of the Youngstown Iron, Sheet & Tube Company has been announced and 1,000 men are affected. The cut runs from 7½ to 15 per cent.

The plant of the William Tod Company for the first time since September 1, tonight started to operate double turn.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The McClure tin mills in Washington after a shutdown of several months, resumed today, giving employment to 350 men. The Griffiths tin mill will resume tomorrow with 200 men.

Italians to Vote in a Bunch.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The Italian Citizens society, numbering nearly 200 voters, last night instructed the officers to decide what candidate for judge the members should support. This will be an important factor in the judicial campaign.

Respite for Condemned Man.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Gov. Pennypacker today respited Tomasso Aiello, who was to have been hanged in Jefferson county on January 12 to February 23.

IT'S SO EASY

To keep the stomach healthy, the appetite good, the breath sweet and the bowels open. Just take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before meals and see for yourself. It is also a sure cure for Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Liver Complaints Chills, Colds and Malaria. Try a bottle today, also get a copy of our 1904 Almanac from your druggist. It is free.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

MAJOR STEWART NOW IN CHARGE

First Case He Handled as District Attorney Ended in a Conviction.

SIX OPINIONS HANDED DOWN

The first case in criminal court with which the new district attorney, Maj. Robert E. Stewart, was connected was that of J. C. Blakey, charged with attempting to assault Mrs. L. C. Baker of No. 44 Shiloh street. Blakey was convicted, fined $50 and costs and sent to the workhouse for eight months.

William Corpus, Sylvara Ryskoski, Steve Pura and S. Kazinszak, South Side boys, wanted to plead guilty to the charge of obstructing a railroad track, but were advised by Judge S. A. McClung to consult an attorney before entering a plea to such a serious offense. Edwin W. Stowe, ex-assistant district attorney, was retained and the case against them was nolle prossed. The boys were accused of securing a handcar on the P., V. & C. railroad last month, and to have run it out on the main tracks at South Twelfth street to take a ride. Passenger and freight trains were stopped just in time to avoid a wreck. The case against the defendants was not pushed because of their ages, ranging from 12 to 18 years.

Arthur Gallagher was acquitted of knocking down Fred B. Eisenbeis in Rebecca street, Allegheny, and robbing him of $35.

In the suit of D. F. Henry and his wife against Sarah L. Black and others, an action contemplating the specific performance of an alleged contract for the transfer of the Duquesne hotel property to the plaintiff, Judge Shafer dismissed the bill at the plaintiff's cost.

In the suit of the Youghiogheny River Coal Company against the Allegheny National bank, Sarah C. King and others, to recover money from the defendants upon a contract of indemnity, the defendants' demurrer was sustained. The defendants sold the plaintiff coal lands, and, it was alleged, agreed to stand any damages ensuing on claims of surface owners.

In the matter of dissolution of the California Asphaltum Company, Judge Shafer decided that a fund which is in dispute between William Flinn and J. A. Dubbs and others, belongs to the former and that distribution should be made to him. The company was dissolved and a liquidating trustee appointed, who filed an account showing a balance of $517,881.75, payable to certain stock owners. The amount reverts to Mr. Flinn through agreements with the Booth & Flinn Company.

In the suit of Martin Amsler and others against the Oil Well Supply Company, Judge Shafer overruled the exceptions, saying he could see no reason to change anything in the findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Judge Shafer, in the partition proceedings in the estate of Julia A. Donnelly, finds that John Donnelly is not entitled to more than a share under the intestate laws. It had been claimed that he had supported his parents under an agreement to get the property.

Judge Frazer decided the case of Gardiner Bros. against Max Marbowitz, an action to stay a judgment for $82.28 pending the trial of a case in No. 3 court, in which the same parties are interested. He directs the plaintiffs to file a bond to cover and possible difference in the judgments.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

Henry J. Flath, a Pittsburgh tailor, filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities as $5,008.83 and assets as $3,191.

In the divorce suit of Lillie Scott against George A. Scott, the husband filed an answer, denying the charge of cruel treatment.

Judge Hawkins has decided that the estate of Samuel Simmens goes to the children after the wife's death. The word "unexpended" had to be interpreted.

The master has recommended a decree in the divorce case of Marie C. McKelvey Jahn against C. E. Jahn, an engineer employed by the county, on the grounds of desertion.

The following executions were issued yesterday: Stewart Verner vs. William England et al, $166.86; A. J. Wild vs. M. A. Dawson, $1,102.50; John Kraus, Sr., vs. Gottlieb Kraft, $240.35.

The Dewar, Clinton & Alexander Company has sued Eleanor Robinson for $4,714.30, alleged to be due on a contract for furnishing and decorating the defendant's house, 801 North Highland avenue.

Leave has been granted the Oakland Savings and Trust Company to issue execution against the borough of Spring Garden to recover $11,934.18, the amount awarded James H. McQuaide, the contractor, who assigned it.

Application for a charter for the Master House Painters and Decorators' association of Pittsburgh was filed in common pleas court No. 2. The object of the organization is for the mutual interests of the members, the maintenance of just and uniform commercial usuages, the dissemination of valuable business information and the averting and adjusting of trade controversies. The directors are Titus Berger, A. C. Rapp, E. R. Chuley, John Dewar, E. T. Graham, G. G. O'Brien, J. S. Mercer, L. E. Haid and Thomas Lane.

Robinson Rearrested for Killing.

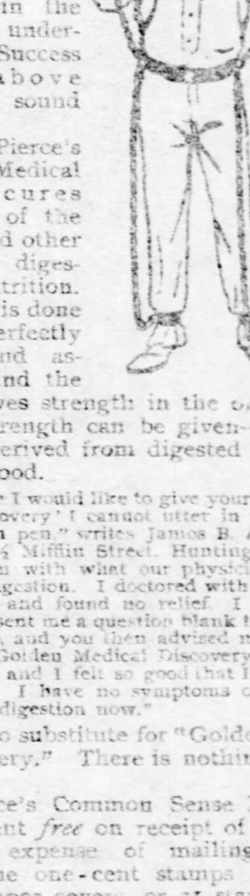
CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—John V. Robinson, who shot and killed H. R. Duff on the night of December 25, and who was discharged by the coroner's jury, was rearrested on complaint of Duff's brother. He was held in $5,000 bond.

High School Site for Sharon.

SHARON, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The committee of the Sharon school board to select a site for the new school has chosen the J. P. Reed and Lally and Whitcraft properties in South Water street. The building will cost $40,000.

HANDICAPPED.

The man who started to run a race in chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who runs the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is overweighted, in the other it is undermined. Success demands above all else a sound stomach.



Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When this is done food is perfectly digested and assimilated and the body receives strength in the only way in which strength can be given—by the nutrition derived from digested and assimilated food.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James B. Ambrose, Esq., of 1205½ Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken with what our physicians here said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent *free* on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Office of County Commissioners:

Appeals from the triennial assessment of 1904, for the following districts: Hays borough, Spring Garden borough, Pine township, Second ward, Millvale; First ward, Carnegie, January 4, 1904. Sterrett township, South Versailles township, Richland township, Marshall township, Kilbuck township, January 5, 1904, will be held at this office until January 4, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA MECHANICAL INSTITUTE,
Sixth Floor, 1026 Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Bell 'phone 242 Grant.
A. T. Niswanger, Pres. and Mgr.

News of the Nearby Towns and Country

MORE DEATHS OCCUR IN STRICKEN BUTLER

Schools Were Reopened Yesterday With Small Attendance. Heroism of Woman.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BUTLER, PA., Jan. 4.—Three deaths occurred today from typhoid fever. One was Mrs. Nannie Campbell Kerr, wife of Albert J. Kerr, one of the publishers of the Butler County Record. Mrs. Kerr was a daughter of William Campbell, who lived in Indiana county. She was 32 years old and is survived by her husband and a 6-year-old son, who is also ill with the fever.

Mrs. Bertha A. Kepple, aged 30 years, wife of John H. Kepple, is another. Her only son died of fever a few weeks ago, and her husband and small daughter are ill, the latter not expected to live.

Wilber H. Payne, a traveling salesman, died at his home in Portageville, N. Y., of fever. He spent the first week of December here, and contracted the disease.

Ninety-two deaths have now occurred from typhoid fever. One new case was reported this evening. The Red Cross society has taken up permanent quarters in the new Kirkpatrick block.

The schools were reopened today, after an enforced vacation since November 24. Out of a total enrollment of 2,400 there were 1,450 pupils present. Ten of the teachers were unable to take their places. All the buildings have been disinfected, and sterilized water is furnished.

At tonight's meeting of the executive committee, a special minute was made and a rising vote of thanks extended to a Meadville woman who has spent the past three weeks here, nursing and helping in the homes of the fever stricken. She refused all remuneration except actual expenses, and will not give her name. Dr. W. R. Batt stated that the state board of health had employed five trained nurses and assigned one to each ward to go into the houses where fever exists, conduct a campaign of education and give practical demonstrations in the use of disinfectants.

Among recent contributions are:

Masonic fraternity, Jamestown, N. Y., $25; Concord Presbyterian church, Hooker, $55; Franklin, Pa., additional, $82; First Presbyterian church, Washington, Pa., $80.50; Horn Cheese Company, Greenville, $10; Jamestown, N. Y., additional, $20; Monongahela, additional, $16; George Penson, Sewickley, $10; D. C. Rebhun & Co., Cincinnati, $30; Elks, No. 11, Pittsburgh, $50; Presbyterian church, Punxsutawney, $47; Odd Fellows of Wampum, $17; N. Miller, $10; proceeds of a box social, Bakerstown, $41; Wampum, $36; Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Mina Connick, $35.

YOUNGSTOWN MEN SEEK BIG OHIO OFFICES

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—M. A. Norris, who has twice been a candidate for the Republican nomination for judge of the state supreme court, will probably announce himself as a candidate for the nomination at the coming convention. Today he went to Cleveland and, it is said, will consult Senator Hanna upon the advisability of being a candidate again. Ex-Senator B. F. Wirt of this city will be a candidate for secretary of state. To have two candidates from the same county will complicate things.

Greene County's New Officials.

WAYNESBURG, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Sheriff J. A. Scott today retired, being succeeded by John J. Koebert. The other incoming officials are John Wood and Lawrence Knight, jury commissioners succeeding Park Allum and Isaac Keys. W. P. Knox succeeds himself as coroner.

WITHOUT CIGARETTES KOVOVICK SUFFERS

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Farmers along the Wabash road, near the West Virginia line, are of the opinion that Milovar Pattrovick was responsible for the death of Contractor Samuel Ferguson at West Middletown last September. They say Pattrovick is a bad man, but intelligent. Milovar Kovovick is in want of cigarettes. When he was locked up money was left to the sheriff to buy him cigarettes. This money is exhausted, and the Croatian is clamoring for more tobacco.

ALDERMAN BRECKENRIDGE DEAD AT NEW CASTLE

Became Prominent in Politics and Business After Making Fine War Record.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., Jan. 4.—Robert S. Breckenridge, alderman of the Fourth ward and a well-known resident, died early this morning at his home in Pittsburgh street, after a serious illness of three weeks. He had been in failing health for a year.

ROBERT S. BRECKENRIDGE,
Of New Castle, Pa., who died yesterday.

Alderman Breckenridge was born May 30, 1837, and was a son of John Breckenridge, one of the county's pioneers, and a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Semple, a divine of earlier days and one of the first pastors of the First Presbyterian church of this place. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F of the Twelfth Pennsylvania reserves. The following year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers and had a long and honorable war record. After the civil war he studied law with his uncle, the late Judge L. L. McGuffin of this city and practiced law for several years, until his health gave way, when he returned to his farm for some years. He taught school for several years, and was known in education circles.

During the oil excitement, just after the civil war, he was interested with George V. and James M. Boyles in extensive oil operations and amassed a considerable fortune. He had for nearly half a century been a member of the First Presbyterian church and had always been very active in Republican circles.

In 1888 he was appointed alderman of the Fourth ward and held that office by election ever since. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veteran legion.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

ALLIANCE, O.—George Dubrock, aged 30, fell from a crane at the Reeves boiler shops and died two hours later.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The Kanawha Fuel Company purchased an extensive dock plant at Milwaukee, Wis., to provide for its western trade.

WASHINGTON, PA.—James Domonick, in a quarrel with his cousin, James Dominick, at Canonsburg, fatally cut him and is under arrest.

ALTOONA, PA.—Harry G. Amole, aged 3 years, son of Harry and Katie Amole, died of lockjaw which developed from a coasting accident.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—James H. Loveday of Flushing, O., while on a freight, had both feet and one ear so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—The exorbitant prices demanded for suitable locations for the proposed new $100,000 high school will likely cause the controllers to abandon that project and remodel the present school.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—The Ministerial association elected the following officers: President, the Rev. A. L. Chisholm; vice president, the Rev. William J. Johns; secretary, Dr. H. S. Jordan, treasurer, the Rev. Charles W. Foulke.

CUMBERLAND, MD.—The Allegany county commissioners signed contracts with the Riverside Bridge Construction Company of Wheeling for the erection of a new steel bridge across the Potomac river, in place of the old blue bridge connecting Cumberland and Ridgeley and for a new bridge across the Potomac, connecting Westernport and Piedmont.

MIDNIGHT MARAUDERS TERRORIZE CANTON

Epidemic of Burglaries Causes the Police to Don Citizens Clothing.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CANTON, O., Jan. 4.—The resident portions of Canton are at the mercy of a band of thieves which has been operating for the past month and notwithstanding the fact that the authorities have made a number of arrests, marauders are becoming more daring with each night.

Sunday night the burglars succeeded in gaining entrance to five homes, while they paid visits to five other residences, where they were scared away by the occupants. As a result the police are wearing citizens clothes and each person found upon the street at an unseasonable hour is promptly taken to the police station unless he is able to give a good account of himself.

Just as he was sneaking into the back entrance of a Canton saloon a stranger giving the name of John Williams, and his residence as Akron, was arrested this morning. Williams had a "jimmy" and the police are confident that he is the man who entered the home of Albert A. Gubal, secretary and treasurer of the Bonnot Company, on Sunday night. The thieves also gained entrance to the residences of Gottlieb Anselman, R. A. Noel, W. E. Schlabaugh and D. L. St. John, while unsuccessful attempts were made at the homes of Postmaster G. B. Frease, Justice of the Peace J. A. Bowman, and others.

Headache Earache Toothache

How many long, weary days and sleepless nights have been filled with agony because of one of the above mentioned complaints? It is absolutely unnecessary that people should suffer from them.

Hamlins WIZARD OIL

will drive out the pain instantly. Why not keep it on hand for just such emergencies? There is sure to come time of need and Hamlins Wizard Oil will not fail you.

Great Bend, Kan.
I have been subject to Sick Headache for over five years. I used one bottle of Hamlins Wizard Oil as directed and have not had a Headache since.
MRS. A. C. SCHAFFER.

San Diego, Tex.
I have suffered a great deal with Earache and by the use of Hamlins Wizard Oil I have been entirely cured.
SARAH GILLESPIE.

Denison, Iowa.
Hamlins Wizard Oil is the best remedy for Sore Throat and Toothache I have ever used. I have never known it to fail.
P. H. STECKS.

There is only one Wizard Oil—Hamlins—name blown in the bottle. Signature "Hamlin Bros." on wrapper. Take no substitute. 50c. and $1.00.

Hamlins Cough Balsam
Cures the Cold. Prevents Pneumonia. 25c, 50c.

Hamlins Blood & Liver Pills
Regulate the Liver. Cleanse the System. 25c

FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY
ALL DRUGGISTS.

We attend to all the details of
Collecting — RENTING — Repairing
HENRY W. ARMSTRONG
Taxes — ALLEGHENY — Insurance
218 FEDERAL STREET.

Everything in Furs. Prices Near Nothing.

The following telegram tells the story of the big fur sale that must follow.

See this evening's papers for announcement of prices and full particulars.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
JOHN W. MACKAY, President. J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.
JOHN W. MACKAY, President. ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

NIGHT TELEGRAM

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company transmits and delivers Night Messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at
(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

94.G.Fo.15.....Collect.....350P
New York Jan 2
Weisser Low & Co,
Pittsburgh
Have purchased entire stocks of three large fur manufacturers at less than half price
H A Low

The Adams Express Co. has already delivered to us these large stocks. The furs have already been marked and are now on our counters ready for your inspection.

They comprise everything in ladies', misses' and children's furs. A full descriptive list will be published in tomorrow's issue of this paper.

Don't wait but come now for first choice of these tremendous bargains.

WEISSER, LOW & CO.
435---Market Street---437

PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

ENDORSED AT HOME.

During the past year this company received

2039 Applications for $3,547,000 Insurance

Being the Largest Amount of New Insurance ever written by Any Company during its

FIRST YEAR.

In addition to this the Company purchased $4,400,000 of insurance, making total insurance secured $7,947,000.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. M. Laughlin,	Henry R. Rea,
M. W. Acheson, Jr.,	William H. Seif,
T. H. B. McKnight,	James J. Donnell,
Robert Pitcairn,	F. C. Parsons,
V. Q. Hickman,	F. T. F. Lovejoy,
Wm. Berryman,	W. W. Blackburn,
Robert Garland,	Wm. C. Baldwin,
John B. Jackson,	W. Howard Nimick,
James Carothers,	John M. Murdock,
W. C. McCausland,	Hon. E. F. Acheson.

Our January Clearance Sale—Third Day.

GUSKY'S
LEADING CLOTHIERS.

Just a Memory Jogger

Few Items to Give You an Idea of What Our Great January Clearance Sale offers today. Wise shoppers will consult it before buying elsewhere—Means Money Saved.

TODAY
All Young Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Reefers—newest styles and fabrics—go at the unrestricted Clearance Reduction of .... ½ OFF

TODAY
Thousands of Men's Overcoats—in finest materials—belted back or regular styles—formerly marked at $18 to $24—Clearance Price $14.90

Today Women's $5.00 to $6.50 Skirts—either Walking or Dress Lengths—in blacks, blues or fancy mixtures. Very stylish. Clearance Price $2.98

Today Men's 50c and 63c Underwear — Hygienic fleece lined Health Underwear—odds and ends—sacrificed now at Clearance Price of 39c

Today Women's $8, $10 and $12 Coats—handsome assortment, in Box and Military effects. Popular fabrics and colors. Clearance Price $5

Today Women's $4 Winter Shoes—choice of twelve lines—in all desirable styles and leathers—correct in fit and workmanship—Clearance Price $2.95

Today Infants' $2.50 to $3.50 Walking Coats. Sizes 1 to 4. In all colors and finest materials. Clearance Price $1.49

Today Men's $3.50 Winter Shoes—in Box Calf, Vici Kid and Velour Calf—single or double soles—lace or blucher cut—all at Clearance Price $2.48

Why not keep your

This Year's Resolution

to have a bank account by placing your earnings on deposit at 4 per cent annual interest, compounded twice a year, July 1st and January 1st, in the

Germania Savings Bank
Wood and Diamond Streets.

MICA AXLE GREASE
It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with
MICA Axle Grease
Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

NATATORIUM TURKISH BATHS.
Duquesne Way, Near Sixth St., Swimming and Tub Baths. Ladies' Day, Friday.
From 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

The Best Impressions
ARE MADE WITH
RUBBER STAMPS
MANUFACTURED BY
JAS. H. MATTHEWS & CO.
304 THIRD AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

"CURES IN THE RIGHT WAY"
"CURES IN THE RIGHT WAY"
"CURES IN THE RIGHT WAY"
"CURES IN THE RIGHT WAY"
"CURES IN THE RIGHT WAY"

"781"

DR. P. HAROLD HAYES TONIC COUGH REMEDY

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Stuffing up at night, Night Coughs, Children's Coughs, Spasmodic Coughs, "Grip" Coughs, Catarrhal Coughing, and all Coughs. At all drug stores in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

[L]ARKIN DRAWS HIS PARALLEL

Objects Because City's Expenses in Ten Years Have Increased Over Three Millions.

SAYS THEY SHOULD BE CUT

Controller John B. Larkin yesterday gave out a set of figures which he termed, "The Deadly Parallel," and which consist of the list of estimated expenses of the city for 1904 and the expenses for the year 1893, showing the appropriations asked for 1904 to be $3,089,971 in excess of those for 1893, 10 years apart. In his comparison the controller says he has omitted judgments and street assessments. He claims that the increase in contemplated expenses has been greater in proportion than the increase in population. He also calls attention to the increase in the item of education which he seems to think a singular thing, and to other items which have grown greatly by reason of the remarkable growth of the city in the last 10 years. The controller's "deadly parallel" is as follows:

	1893.	1904.
Interest and state tax on loans, and sinking fund charges	$1,189,802	$1,694,492
[E]ducation	496,591	1,000,000
[Sa]laries	112,500	112,500
[De]partment of charities	90,000	153,637
[As]sessors	17,847	37,400
[Dep]artment of public safety, main office	10,075	33,730
[illegible]	335,922	687,535
[Polic]e and detectives	411,625	683,599
[Elect]ricity	37,984	147,130
[Heal]th	58,816	280,783
[Build]ing inspection	7,418	12,699
[Tota]ls	$ 861,640	$1,845,476
[Dep]'t of public works, [main] office	$ 10,047	$ 12,170
[illegible]	52,542	115,440
[High]ways and sewers	288,016	479,430
[City] property	88,225	102,868
[Wat]er supply	324,477	444,322
[Pub]lic light	190,995	378,719
[illegible]	176,980	191,835
[Wat]er assessments	10,385	10,585
[Brid]ges	65,882	232,873
[Re]paving	300,824	250,000
[Bo]ard of Viewers	14,210	15,000
[Ca]rnegie library	....	158,000
Printing	23,712	95,000
Contingent fund	18,200	25,000
Finance	21,303	48,000
Totals	$1,544,498	$2,559,244
Net totals	$4,312,778	$7,402,749
Net increase		$3,089,971

The controller adds the following observations:

Nothing of a public nature gives the people so much satisfaction as a black and white statement from their stewards and especially at a time like this, when new drains must be made on their pocketbooks to supply their public wants for the coming year.

To measure the advance in cost men very naturally look to the census reports to find the growth of population and then figure out whether the added population helped decrease the per capita cost of government, as it should have done, or has added to it, and the proportionate loss or gain. The population in 1890 was 238,000, and in 1900 321,000, or a net gain of about 35 per cent, while the increase in cost is about 87 per cent.

The department of public safety is entitled to the cake, having an increase in cost of almost $1,000,000 or 114 per cent. That is to say, it cost the old population in 1893 $3.62 per head per year to take care of life and property, and proposes to charge them this year for the same service $5.74.

That ratio of increased cost does not offer much incentive to gain in population. Education follows at a lively rate and was double last year what it was in 1893. This year it is estimated at $1,000,000. Public works was not able to keep pace with public safety, but it has increased 51 per cent. Having submitted these figures they should be given thoughtful consideration, and those having charge of these departments should be able to give some good reason why the estimates given to the finance committee should not be cut horizontally, vertically and obliquely.

This inflation is the work of the old "ring" and not of the present administration; but the men now in control of the local government were elected to undo these wrongs and it is their plain duty to cut and prune all extravagance out of these estimates, or failing to do so, fail in their duty. It is my duty as fiscal officer of the city to call the attention of those who furnish the money to notify them of this prodigal exhibit, that they may take such further action as will insure the reformation they desire. So far as I am concerned, I cannot understand why the care of life and property should cost $3.62 per head in 1893 and propose in 1904 to do the same work for $5.74.

Instead of increasing the cost of service it should be decreased and the service improved at the same time. If we find that impossible, we should say so and tell the people, to whom we made promises, whether [we] have not made proper effort.

[TH]RILLING RESCUES AT AN EAST END FIRE

[Mu]ch Excitement Created in East Liberty by a Fire in Vilsack Building.

Fire caused, it is believed, by a lighted candle left in the basement of the Vilsack building, 6200 Penn avenue, yesterday shortly before noon, entrapped a score of people in the upper offices by enveloping the stairway in flames. Several thrilling and hazardous rescues were made by the firemen by means of ladders. The severe cold made the work of fighting the fire very difficult. The total loss is placed at $10,000.

Many of the offices are occupied by dentists and physicians, and several female patients had to be assisted from the building by way of the fire escapes. Mrs. Stella McCormick, janitress, was bodily rescued by "Dick" Scanlon, driver for Chief Coates. Ladders were run to the roof of Kuhn's building, which adjoins, and the people brought down from the escapes. A woman, whose name is unknown, lost a sealskin jacket.

The flames shot up the elevator shaft to the sixth floor, the top of the building. The staircase circles the shaft and with the elevator apparatus was completely ruined. An hour after the fire department had departed a second alarm of fire was turned in, caused by smouldering embers in the basement. In responding to this call Charles Frank, a hoseman, badly sprained his leg. He was removed to a nearby hotel. Less than an hour afterward a third alarm was sounded, caused by the woodwork in the elevator shaft again catching fire. The first floor of the building is occupied by the East Liberty branch of the postoffice. All mail was saved.

James Lawlor, renting agent, said the [loss] is fully covered by insurance.

[LIQU]OR DEALERS ARE AFTER SPEAKEASIES

[The] existence of 1,200 resorts in Allegheny where liquor is sold illegally is claimed by the advisory board of the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers' association, which met yesterday at its headquarters. In the report transmitted yesterday by the advisory board to the executive committee of the association the assertion is made that 1,200 clubs, speakeasies and other resorts in Allegheny are daily violating the state laws, and that the police authorities are winking at it. The advisory board yesterday made 13 informations charging illegal liquor selling before Alderman John A. Martin.

New County Officials in Charge.

The transfer of the county offices yesterday to the new officials took place with no unusual ceremony. Major Robert S. Stewart, who succeeded District Attorney John C. Haymaker, was in court early and spent the day watching the progress of minor cases tried by his assistants. Sheriff James W. Dickson took charge of the sheriff's office, succeeding William C. McKinley. J. B. Hamilton succeeded A. J. McQuitty in the prothonotary's office. He changed some of the positions held by his clerks. Gustavus Shenkel was made docket clerk in court of common pleas No. 1. Robert Moore is now minute clerk in court of common pleas No. 2.

Lecture on Impurities of Milk.

This evening in the lecture hall of the Carnegie institute there will be a lecture given under the auspices of the Biological section of the Academy of Science on the Bacteria and Impurities found in milk by Prof. John Fetterman, professor of biology in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

STATE LOSES ITS BIG BONUS FEES

Supreme Court Hands Down Many Important Decisions in Local Cases.

ATHALIA DALY HOME ASSURED

The supreme court, sitting at Philadelphia, yesterday handed down a number of important opinions in state and local cases, the most important of which release foreign corporations doing business in this state prior to the passage of the corporation act of 1901, from paying into the state treasury a bonus of one-third of 1 per cent on the amount of their capitalization. The decision upholds a judgment of the Harrisburg courts which held that the Danville & Bessemer Steel Company, the Crucible Steel Company and the American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey need not pay the bonus. The act provided that foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania shall pay to the commonwealth this bonus. A number of other large corporations are relieved of payment by this decision, which costs the state a large sum of money.

The executors of the will of the late Dr. W. H. Daly can now proceed to organize the charity provided for in the will, the supreme court affirming the decision of Judge Hawkins, and sustaining the will. Dr. Daly, after leaving annuities to certain relatives, provided that the residue of the estate, amounting to $101,527.40, should be used as a basic endowment for the Athalia Daly Home for Industrious Girls and Women. Exceptions were filed to the decree of the orphans court ordering the distribution of the estate, by J. M. Daly, T. L. Daly, Gordley McMahon and others, they claiming the distribution of the estate was void because the purpose was not to create a public charity, but to found a club or hotel; because of the indefiniteness and uncertainty in the proposed scheme; because the gift being to a corporation yet to be established, there was no beneficiary competent to take charge at Dr. Daly's death; because the proposal was impossible of execution. The five appeals were dismissed at the cost of the appellants, and the city will have a new home for industrious girls as soon as the executors, Judge John M. Kennedy and M. A. Woodward, can organize it.

Gudfelder Wins Test Case.

Edward A. Gudfelder wins his test case against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, in which he was awarded $11,416 for injuries received in the awful naphtha explosion at Sheraden and Corks Run, the supreme court affirming the decision of Judge S. A. McClung. Gudfelder was represented by Attorneys D. S. McCann and J. L. Ritchey. The question was whether the company's alleged negligence in hauling the broken naphtha cars past a lighted switch lamp was the proximate or remote cause of Gudfelder's injuries. The court submitted the question to the jury and afterwards sustained its verdict on a question of law reserved.

An important legal question and construction of a will was settled by the supreme court affirming the orphans court and dismissing the appeal of William Krause, et al., in the Jacob Vilsack estate. A large amount of property was involved. The court upheld the contention of Attorneys Ritchey and McCann, representing the children of Jacob Vilsack, that the first set of children took the property, under the will in fee simple, and refused a partition. Jacob Vilsack died in 1861, leaving a will in which he gave his property to his children, for their natural lives, share and share alike, and on their death, to their child or children, should they have any children at their death, "but should neither of my sons or daughters leave 'no heirs,' then their share is to be divided among all my grandchildren, share and share alike."

The interpretation of the words, "no heirs" was involved.

Important Oil and Gas Case.

One of the most important cases decided by the supreme court was that of Stone et al, against the Marshall Oil Company, in which appeals were taken by both plaintiffs and defendants. The question involved leases and sub-leases of oil and gas territory and the forfeiture of leases. The supreme court reversed the decrees in two cases, and in another case dismissed the appeal at the cost of the appellants. Oil and gas producers throughout Western Pennsylvania are much interested in this case, owing to the test questions involved. John Grimes leased 150 acres in Washington county to J. B. Aiken, who in turn leased one-half of the territory to Stone & Hazeltine. They made a sub-lease to the Marshall Oil Company of 50 acres. Aiken & Co. made another lease to the Marshall Oil Company covering 30 acres more upon the same terms, covering one-fourth of all petroleum and gas. One gas well was produced. The Marshall Oil Company sold to the Washington Oil Company, but acting on the assumption that the lease from Grimes to Aiken, which only covered three years, was forfeited, and that their lease from Aiken & Co. was also cut out by such forfeiture, secured an original lease from Grimes covering the whole farm. They refused certain profits and Aiken & Co. sued, securing a decree that their lease had not been forfeited from this well. As the gas from this well had been sold outright by the Marshall Oil Company to the Washington Oil Company no separate account of the gas was kept. The plaintiffs demanded something over $100,000, but secured a decision for about $25,000. Both sides appealed and the decision was watched with great interest, as it involved the question as to whether or not individual pipe lines from each well must be used. Weil & Thorp represented Stone & Co. and Johns McCleave and R. W. Cummins the defendant companies.

Ante-Nuptial Contract Case.

The appeal of R. E. and L. Warner from the decision of orphans court involving an ante-nuptial contract was sustained and the lower court reversed. Dr. Warner, when 77 years old, married Mary Sands. He had an estate worth from $40,000 to $50,000. Mrs. Warner had an annuity of $200. Dr. Warner had two sons by a former marriage, and not to deprive them of his estate an ante-nuptial contract was made releasing the rights that each might have in the other's estate. After Dr. Warner's death and while the estate was being administered Mrs. Warner attacked the ante-nuptial contract and the orphans' court decided in her favor.

In the case of E. J. Maguire against W. D. Johnston and Thomas A. Watkins, all of Pittsburgh, the lower court was affirmed. The city of Salem, O., built a railroad from Salem to Washingtonville, a distance of seven miles, raising most of the money by issuing $125,000 of city bonds, secured by mortgage on the road. Then the taxpayers secured an injunction to prevent the collection of taxes to pay the interest on the bonds. Suit was brought to have the bonds made a lien on the property and while this was pending the appellant conceived the idea of buying the road. They made a contract with the appellees under which the latter were to furnish the money and the former were to have an interest in the road for service rendered. The contract was never carried out. The appellants asserted that the others had attempted to buy the road at a less price than agreed upon and notified the Salem authorities to this effect. The appellants brought suit for damages for breach of contract and were non-suited.

The decision of Judge Shafer in the suit of James W. Platt against the executors of the C. L. Magee estate was affirmed, and Platt gets the valuable Fifth avenue property for $189,000. Platt sued the executors of the estate to compel the performance of a verbal contract with Senator Magee, whom he claimed had erected the saloon building and purchased the property for Platt's benefit, and had agreed to sell it to him at cost. The lower court decided Platt's statements were correct and that the executors must turn it over to him. The property has more than doubled in value.

Annie M. Gfeller wins in the will case against E. A. Lappe and others, the supreme court affirming the decision of the lower court. The case turned on the alleged destruction of a will of John C. Lappe, in which Mrs. Gfeller figured as a beneficiary.

A test case involving contracts of individuals who sell out to business combinations, not to engage in the same business for certain periods, was decided in favor of the combinations. The Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company won its suit against Lyman DeHaven, the lower court being affirmed. DeHaven was a member of one of the firms that formed the Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company. He later became connected with the Pennsylvania Stove Company of Ellwood City, and the Pittsburgh company brought suit against him, alleging that he was violating a contract not to engage in a like business. Common pleas No. 1 sustained the position, and issued a decree restraining DeHaven from engaging in the stove business in Pennsylvania for five years from September 1, 1899. The appeal followed.

The fight over the establishment of the next of kin in the estate of Michael Flanagan, the wealthy Lawrenceville blacksmith, is probably ended in the decision on the appeal of Ann B. Giles from the decision of the orphans' court in finding Patrick Flanagan next of kin. The lower court was affirmed. The questions at issue related to the power of the orphans' court to take depositions under certain circumstances and on the sufficiency of testimony to establish kinship. It is probable that Patrick Flanagan will now contest the will produced by E. A. McCabe, devising the estate to him.

In the case of James McNeil & Bros. Company against the Crucible Steel Company the judgment was modified and affirmed. The boiler explosion at the Park steel works in 1901, which damaged the McNeil works adjoining, is recalled. The suit was brought against the Crucible Steel Company and a claim was made that it should be against the Park Steel Company, but the McNeil company got a verdict for $46,746.94, including $10,000 for loss of profit while the works were idle. The appeal raises several questions, among them the proper parties to the suit, the matter of protection by reason of the county boiler inspector's certificate against a charge of negligence, and the matter of allowing profit and loss to figure as an element in compulsory damages.

Interesting Schmunk Case.

Probably one of the most interesting appeals in criminal cases was that of the commonwealth against Charles E. Schmunk, involving a question of jurisdiction. The last board of law examiners asked the students to decide this case, although it had not been decided by the supreme court; but this was done to discover their reasonable powers on a question of jurisdiction. The judgment of the superior court and its order that the record be remitted as to the court below for the purpose of carrying out the sentence there imposed was affirmed. Schmunk, who was treasurer of the Miller Electrical Maintenance Company of Pittsburgh, was charged by the Western Electric Company of New York with obtaining goods under false pretenses. He was found guilty, but was granted a new trial on the ground that the quarter sessions court of Allegheny county had no jurisdiction. On the retrial the court allowed the case to go to a jury. Schmunk was convicted again and a new trial was refused and he was sentenced. An appeal was taken to the superior court, and the case was carried to the supreme court. The question at issue is the jurisdiction of the Allegheny county courts. The goods in the matter were delivered to a common carrier in New York and the defense claims that the offense, if any, was committed in that state and is punishable there.

One of the most important decisions handed down affirmed the orphans' court in the James Tibby will case. This was the last case in the supreme court in which John S. Lamble was concerned. Tibby left about $75,000. Tibby died in 1879, leaving considerable property in Pittsburgh and Wilkins township. By his will he left his real estate to three sons, with a remainder to their sons, his wife receiving her dower rights. In a codicil, written after the death of one of the sons, the word "children" was used. The real estate was not divided until 24 years after Tibby's death, and later the question was raised as to whether under the will and codicil the grandsons alone inherited or whether the grand-daughters did not also have an interest in the estate.

Other Decisions Handed Down.

The other decisions and orders of the court were as follows: Brown vs. Pennsylvania Casualty Company, C. P. 1, affirmed; Fry vs. Mercantile Trust Company, C. P. 1, affirmed; Kerlin vs. Knipp, C. P. 1, decree affirmed, with costs; Kenney vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, C. P. 2, affirmed; Press Publishing Company vs. city of Pittsburgh, Charlton vs. city of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette vs. city of Pittsburgh, decrees affirmed; Pittsburgh & Cleveland railway vs. Fischer Foundry Company, C. P. 2, affirmed; Dougherty vs. Wellinger, C. P. 2, affirmed; Gray vs. North Versailles, C. P. 3, affirmed; Malunnys estate, Eleanor Malunnys, Morrisseys and James Malunnys, appeal, O. C., affirmed; commonwealth ex. rel. vs. Pedder, C. P. 2, affirmed; Bailey vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, C. P. 2, affirmed; Linden Telegraph Company vs. Jennings, affirmed; Dean J. Weigold vs. P., C. & W. R. R. Co., C. P. 1, affirmed at costs of appellant; Graham vs. Abbott, C. P. 3, affirmed; McClane et al vs. McClane et al., executors, etc., C. P. Washington, reversed; Picks vs. American Natural Gas Company, C. P. Westmoreland; decree reversed and bill dismissed at costs of appellee; Rudolph vs. Rudolph, C. P. Jefferson, judgment reversed and new trial awarded; Walker vs. Bergbigler, C. P. Butler, judgment of court below affirmed; Ging vs. Miller & Sons, C. P. 1, reversed and entered for the defendants; Kirker vs. Wylie, C. P. 1, affirmed; McIntyre vs. Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Company, C. P. 1, reversed and judgment entered for the defendants; Simons vs. the Southern Traction Company, C. P. 1, affirmed; McGary vs. McDermott, C. P. 2, affirmed at costs of the appellants; borough of Somerset vs. Ott Bros., C. P. 3, reversed with a procedendo; Neely vs. the Rochester Tumbler Company, C. P. Beaver, affirmed; Fennells estate, Fennells, appeal, O. C. Westmoreland, affirmed, at costs of the appellant; Young vs. Hervey, C. P., Butler, affirmed; Parker vs. the Washington Electric Street Railway Company, C. P., Washington, affirmed; Markley vs. Snow et al., C. P., Washington, reversed judgment entered in favor of J. W. Ellsworth & Co.; venire facias denovo granted as to the other defendants; Parker vs. the Washington Electric Street Railway Company, C. P., Washington, affirmed; Fry vs. National Glass Company, C. P. 1., reversed, with a venire denovo; Murray et al. vs. Lowrie, C. P. 1., affirmed.

Levy vs. Solomon et al, C. P. 1; the judgment for the defendant non obstante veredicto is reversed and the record is remitted with direction that judgment be entered for the plaintiff on the verdict for $3,525, with interest from February 4, 1902. Columbia National Bank vs. Dunn, C. P., affirmed. The Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Pittsburgh, guardian, vs. Lange et al, C. P. 3, affirmed; Mitchell, C. J., dissents. Seymour vs. Central Accident Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, affirmed; Mitchell, C. J., dissents. Donnelly vs. Frick & Lindsay Company et al, C. P. 2, reversed with venire facias de novo. Guaranty Safe Deposit & Trust Company vs. Leibold, C. P., Butler, affirmed. The Standard Steel Car Company et al vs. Stamm, C. P., Butler, reversed. Boyd vs. Snyder et al, C. P., Clarion, reversed and a venire de novo awarded. Crawford et al vs. Forest Oil Company, C. P., Washington, affirmed. Gerwig vs. W. J. Johnston Company, C. P. 1, judgment affirmed. Byers vs. Byers et al, C. P. 2, affirmed. Heid vs. American Window Glass Company, C. P. 3, affirmed. Westmoreland Guarantee B. & L. Association vs. Thomas, C. P. 3, affirmed. Morgan estate, Hay appeal, O. C., affirmed. Smith estate, Lyon et al, appeal, O. C., affirmed. Lewis et al vs. Linton, etc., C. P., Armstrong, reversed with a procedendo. Lorenz et al vs. Berry et al, C. P., Armstrong, affirmed. Carr vs. the Rochester Tumbler Company, C. P., Beaver, reversed and bill dismissed at costs of appellee. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, etc., vs. the Butler Passenger Railway Company, C. P., Butler, decree reversed, bill reinstated and injunction directed to be issued as prayed for; cross bill dismissed at costs of defendant company. Downing vs. the Glen Rock Oil Company, C. P., Washington, affirmed. Espy estate, Espy appeal, O. C., Washington, affirmed. Kitchen vs. Ritter-Conley Manufacturing Company, C. P. 1, affirmed. Koesler et al vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, C. P. 1, reversed and venire facias de novo awarded. Jacob vs. Weiser, C. P. 1, affirmed. Shaner vs. Wilson et al, C. P. 2, affirmed. McKnight et al vs. Newell, C. P. 2, affirmed. Bailey et al vs. City of Pittsburgh, affirmed. The Winslow Brothers Company vs. Dupuy, C. P. 3, affirmed. The School District of the Borough of Munhall vs. the School District of the Township of Mifflin, C. P. 3, affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of the appellant. Neel estate, Neel appeal, C. P., Washington, affirmed at cost of appellant. Citizens' B. & L. Association of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., vs. Arvin et al, C. P., Westmoreland, affirmed. Kirchner vs. Smith, C. P., Washington, affirmed.

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Tuesday 5 January 1904

January Sale of White Goods opened yesterday with the January Clearance Sales. It is the custom to write largely in the advertising of such an event but your store avoids the superlative and leans to the conservative—it wears longer and wears best. You dont care how it is we can make such low prices and we don't care how much you compare—come here first or last.

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Let us avoid any chance of error in overstatement and stick to quick descriptions and price hints leaving it to you to come to the right place and right result without our effervescing over the dainty beauty, all of which you can assume.

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A Special. A good quality with square neck and tucked yoke, well made 45

Nainsook Gowns of good quality, allover embroidery yoke in front, V neck, square neck, yoke of torchon insertion and tucked cambric, trimmed around neck and sleeves with lace 85

Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, round, square, V and high neck, surplice or chemise, three rows of lace insertion, three rows of beading with ribbon; also band of insertion with ribbon trimming, yoke square effect, tucked and insertion yoke 1.00

Square and High Neck Gowns, deep yoke of alternate rows of embroidery insertion and tucked cambric square yoke, embroidery beading with ribbon 1.50

Surplice or Chemise Gowns with three rows of insertion, four rows of beading with ribbon all around top, front and back, two rows of insertion in sleeves 2.25

Embroidery Trimmed Surplice Gown Ribbon Trimmed 2.00

Handsome Line of Gowns, surplice, high and low neck styles, beautifully trimmed with embroidery and lace .... 2.75 to 4.50

Drawers

A Special. Drawers with deep ruffle with row of insertion in ruffle, also hemstitched ruffle 25

Another Special. Muslin drawers with ruffle of embroidery, three tucks above ruffles 39

A Third Special. Drawers with cluster of tucks and torchon lace on ruffle, embroidery ruffle and hemstitched ruffle 48

A Fourth Special. An extra fine drawer, umbrella ruffle with two rows of insertion and lace edge 58

Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Drawers 75 Cents
Torchon Lace and Embroidery Trimmed 85 Cents

Special at a Dollar. Drawers with wide ruffle of embroidery and cluster of four tucks 1.00

The Higher Grades. Impossible are minute descriptions of drawers in the higher grades, but price is low for qualities .. 1.50 to 4.00

Petticoats

Good Quality of Muslin. Hemstitched ruffle petticoat, well made and of good quality of muslin 50

Two Tucks Over Embroidery Ruffle at 85 Cents

With Embroidery and Tucks. A petticoat with one row of embroidery insertion, embroidery ruffle and cluster of tucks 1.00

Lace Trimmed. Lace trimmed Petticoats, lace insertion run bias in the ruffle, lace around bottom 1.25

Nine Inch Ruffle. A petticoat with nine inch ruffle of embroidery, row of embroidery insertion, cluster of three tucks above ruffle 2.00

A Particularly Fine Petticoat with deep flounce, embroidery insertion and cluster of tucks run bias, six inch ruffle of embroidery around bottom 2.75

A Fine Line of Petticoats, embroidery and lace trimmed, insertion running around and up and down .... 3.00 to 4.00

An Especially Fine Line of Petticoats, beautiful patterns in embroidery and lace, some with wide embroidery beading with ribbon drawn through, the lace forming a graceful flare .... 5.00 to 9.00

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Three Specials. Corset Covers trimmed around top with embroidery and lace; also hemstitched ruffles; also with two rows of lace insertion and row of beading trimmed around top and armholes 48

Trimmed with Lace and Hemstitched Ruffle at 25 cents
Trimmed With Lace and Embroidery at 38 Cents

Nainsook Covers. Covers trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and one row of swiss embroidery also row of beading with ribbon drawn through 65

A Special Cover is trimmed around top with two rows of lace insertion and one row of swiss insertion, row of beading with ribbons; one with three rows of lace insertion in front, one row of insertion in back trimmed around top with lace, four rows of beading with ribbon 98

Among the Higher Priced Covers you will find deep lace yoke effects and front of lace insertion with beading and ribbons .... 1.25 to 4.50

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SHOWS CONSISTENCY OF HIS POLICY TOWARD REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Strong Argument Presented in Message to Congress for Immediate Progress Toward Isthmian Canal—Revolution Was Native Born, Not Incited by U. S.

FULLY ANSWERS ALL ENEMIES

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Following is President Roosevelt's message transmitted to congress today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I lay before the congress for its information a statement of my action up to this time in executing the act, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902.

By the said act the president was authorized to secure for the United States the property of the Panama Canal Company and the perpetual control of a strip six miles wide across the isthmus of Panama. It was further provided that "should the president be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the republic of Colombia * * * within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the president" should endeavor to provide for a canal by the Nicaragua route. The language quoted defines with exactness and precision what was to be done, and what as a matter of fact has been done. The president was authorized to go to the Nicaragua route only if within a reasonable time he could not obtain "control of the necessary territory of the republic of Colombia." This control has now been obtained; the provision of the act has been complied with; it is no longer possible under existing legislation to go to the Nicaragua route as an alternative.

This act marked the climax of the effort on the part of the United States to secure, so far as legislation was concerned, an interoceanic canal across the isthmus. The effort to secure a treaty for this purpose with one of the Central American republics did not stand on the same footing with the effort to secure a treaty under any ordinary conditions. The proper position for the United States to assume in reference to this canal, and therefore to the governments of the isthmus, had been clearly set forth by Secretary Cass in 1858. In my annual message I have already quoted what Secretary Cass said; but I repeat the quotation here, because the principle it states is fundamental:

Sovereignty Has Duties.

While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region (Central America) should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them, and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use.

The principle thus enunciated by Secretary Cass was sound then and it is sound now. The United States has taken the position that no other government is to build the canal. In 1880, when France proposed to come to the aid of the French Panama Company by guaranteeing their bonds, the senate of the United States in executive session, with only three votes dissenting, passed a resolution as follows:

That the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare.

Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it was explicitly provided that the United States should control, police and protect the canal which was to be built, keeping it open for the vessels of all nations on equal terms. The United States thus assumed the position of guarantor of the canal and of its peaceful use by all the world. The guaranty included as a matter of course the building of the canal. The enterprise was recognized as responding to an international need; and it would be the veriest travesty on right and justice to treat the governments in possession of the isthmus as having the right, in the language of Mr. Cass, "to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them."

Three Things Then Settled.

When this government submitted to Colombia the Hay-Herran treaty three things were, therefore, already settled.

One was that the canal should be built. The time for delay, the time for permitting the attempt to be made by private enterprise, the time for permitting any government of anti-social spirit and of imperfect development to bar the work, was past. The United States had assumed in connection with the canal certain responsibilities not only to its own people, but to the civilized world which imperatively demanded that there should no longer be delay in beginning the work.

Second. While it was settled that the canal should be built without unnecessary or improper delay, it was no less clearly shown to be our purpose to deal not merely in a spirit of justice but in a spirit of generosity with the people through whose land we might build it. The Hay-Herran treaty, if it erred at all, erred in the direction of an over-generosity toward the Colombian government.

Nor is the fact to be lost sight of that the rejected treaty, while generously responding to the pecuniary demands of Colombia, in other respects merely provided for the construction of the canal in conformity with the express requirements of the act of the congress of June 28, 1902. By the act, as heretofore quoted, the president was authorized to acquire from Colombia, for the purpose of the canal, "perpetual control" of a certain strip of land; and it was expressly required that the "control" thus to be obtained should include "jurisdiction" to make police and sanitary regulations and to establish such judicial tribunals as might be agreed on for their enforcement. These were conditions precedent prescribed by the congress; and for their fulfillment suitable stipulations were embodied in the treaty. It has been stated in public prints that Colombia objected to these stipulations, on the ground that they involved a relinquishment of her "sovereignty;" but in the light of what has taken place, this alleged objection must be considered as an afterthought. In reality, the treaty, instead of requiring a cession of Colombia's sovereignty over the canal strip, expressly acknowledged, confirmed and preserved her sovereignty over it. The treaty in this respect simply proceeded on the lines on which all the negotiations leading up to the present situation have been conducted. In those negotiations the exercise by the United States, subject to the paramount rights of the local sovereign, of a substantial control over the canal and the immediately adjacent territory, has been treated as a fundamental part of any arrangement that might be made. It has formed an essential feature of all our plans, and its necessity is fully recognized in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Adopted No New Principle.

The congress, in providing that such control should be secured, adopted no new principle, but only incorporated in its legislation a condition the importance and propriety of which were universally recognized.

That the canal itself was eagerly demanded by the people of the locality through which it was to pass, and that the people of this locality no less eagerly longed for its construction under American control, are shown by the unanimity of action in the new Panama republic. Furthermore, Colombia, after having rejected the treaty in spite of our protests and warnings when it was in her power to accept it, has since shown the utmost eagerness to accept the same treaty if only the status quo could be restored. One of the men standing highest in the official circles of Colombia, on November 6, addressed the American minister at Bogota, saying that if the government of the United States would land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty and the transit, the Colombian government would "declare martial law; and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, (would) approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the government of the United States prefers, (would) call extra session of the congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty." Having these facts in view, there is no shadow of question that the government of the United States proposed a treaty which was not merely just, but generous to Colombia, which our people regarded as erring, if at all, on the side of overgenerosity; which was hailed with delight by the people of the immediate locality through which the canal was to pass, who were most concerned as to the new order of things, and which the Colombian authorities now recognize as being so good that they are willing to promise its unconditional ratification if only we will desert those who have shown themselves our friends and restore to those who have shown themselves unfriendly the power to undo what they did. I pass by the question as to what assurance we have that they would now keep their pledge and not again refuse to ratify the treaty if they had the power; for, of course, I will not for one moment discuss the possibility of the United States committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new republic of Panama.

Definitely Settled by Congress.

Third—Finally the congress definitely settled where the canal was to be built. It was provided that a treaty should be made for building the canal across the isthmus of Panama; and if, after reasonable time, it proved impossible to secure such treaty, that then we should go to Nicaragua. The treaty has been made; for it needs no argument to show that the intent of the congress was to insure a canal across Panama, and that whether the republic granting the title was called New Granada, Colombia or Panama mattered not one whit. As events turned out, the question of "reasonable time" did not enter into the matter at all. Although, as the months went by, it became increasingly improbable that the Colombian congress would ratify the treaty or take steps which would be equivalent thereto, yet all chance for such action on their part did not vanish until the congress closed at the end of October; and within three days thereafter the revolution in Panama had broken out. Panama became an independent state, and the control of the territory necessary for building the canal then became obtainable. The condition under which alone we could have gone to Nicaragua thereby became impossible of fulfillment. If the pending treaty with Panama should not be ratified by the senate this would not alter the fact that we could not go to Nicaragua. The congress has decided the route, and there is no alternative under existing legislation.

When in August it began to appear probable that the Colombian legislature would not ratify the treaty it became incumbent upon me to consider well what the situation was and to be ready to advise the congress as to what were the various alternatives of action open to us. There were several possibilities. One was that Colombia would at the last moment see the unwisdom of her position. That there might be nothing omitted, Secretary Hay, through the minister at Bogota, repeatedly warned Colombia that grave consequences might follow from her rejection of the treaty. Although it was a constantly diminishing chance, yet the possibility of ratification did not wholly pass away until the close of the session of the Colombian congress.

A second alternative was that by the close of the session on the last day of October, without any steps taken by Panama, the American congress on assembling early in November would be confronted with a situation in which there had been a failure to come to terms as to building the canal along the Panama route, and yet there had not been a lapse of a reasonable time—using the word reasonable in any proper sense—such as would justify the administration going to the Nicaragua route. This situation seemed on the whole the most likely, and as a matter of fact I had made the original draft of my message to the congress with a view to its existence.

Intended to Consult Congress.

It was the opinion of eminent international jurists that in view of the fact that the great design of our guarantee under the treaty of 1846 was to dedicate the isthmus to the purpose of interoceanic transit, and above all to secure the construction of an interoceanic canal, Colombia could not under existing conditions refuse to enter into a proper arrangement with the United States to that end, without violating the spirit and substantially repudiating the obligations of a treaty the full benefits of which she had enjoyed for over fifty years. My intention was to consult the congress as to whether under such circumstances it would not be proper to announce that the canal was to be dug forthwith; that we would give the terms that we had offered and no others; and that if such terms were not agreed to we would enter into an arrangement with Panama direct, or take what other steps were needful in order to begin the enterprise.

A third possibility was that the people of the isthmus, who had formerly constituted an independent state, and who until recently were united to Colombia only by a loose tie of federal relationship, might take the protection of their own vital interests into their own hands, reassert their former rights, declare their independence upon just grounds, and establish a government competent and willing to do its share in this great work for civilization. This third possibility is what actually occurred.

It was notorious that revolutionary trouble of a serious nature was impending upon the isthmus. On October 15 Commander Hubbard of the navy notified the navy department that, though things were quiet on the isthmus, a revolution had broken out in the state of Cauca.

In view of all these facts I directed the navy department to issue instructions such as would insure our having ships within easy reach of the isthmus in the event of need arising. Orders were given on October 19 to the Boston to proceed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua; to the Dixie to prepare to sail from League Island; and to the Atlanta to proceed to Guantanamo. On October 30 the Nashville was ordered to proceed to Colon. On November 2 when, the Colombian congress having adjourned, it was evident that the outbreak was imminent, and when it was announced that both sides were making ready forces whose meeting would mean bloodshed and disorder, the Colombian troops having been embarked on vessels, the following instructions were sent to the commanders of the Boston, Nashville and Dixie:

Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption is threatened by armed force, occupy the line of railroad. Prevent landing of any armed force with hostile intent, either government or insurgent, at any point within 50 miles of Panama. Government force reported approaching the isthmus in vessels. Prevent their landing if, in your judgment, the landing would precipitate a conflict.

Same Policy in the Past.

These orders were delivered in pursuance of the policy on which our government had repeatedly acted. This policy was exhibited in orders, given under somewhat similar circumstances last year, and the year before, and the year before that.

On November 3 Commander Hubbard responded to the above-quoted telegram of November 2, 1903, saying that before the telegram had been received 400 Colombian troops from Cartagena had landed at Colon; that there had been no revolution on the isthmus, but that the situation was most critical if the revolutionary leaders should act. On this same date the Associated Press in Washington received a bulletin stating that a revolutionary outbreak had occurred. When this was brought to the attention of the assistant secretary of state, Mr. Loomis, he prepared the following cablegram to the consul-general at Panama and the consul at Colon:

Uprising on isthmus reported. Keep department promptly and fully informed.

Before this telegram was sent, however, one was received from Consul Malmros at Colon, running as follows:

Revolution imminent. Government force on the isthmus about 500 men. Their official promised support revolution. Fire department, Panama, 441, are well organized and favor revolution. Government vessel, Cartagena, with about 400 men, arrived early today with new commander-in-chief, Tobar. Was not expected until November 10. Tobar's arrival not probable to stop revolution.

This cablegram was received at 2:35 p. m., and at 3:40 p. m. Mr. Loomis sent the telegram which he had already prepared to both Panama and Colon. Apparently, however, the consul-general at Panama had not received the information embodied in the Associated Press bulletin, upon which the assistant secretary of state based his dispatch; for his answer was that there was no uprising, although the situation was critical, this answer being received at 8:15 p. m. Immediately afterwards he sent another dispatch, which was received at 9:50 p. m., saying that the uprising had occurred, and had been successful, with no bloodshed. The Colombian gunboat Bogota next day began to shell the city of Panama, with the result of killing one Chinaman. The consul-general was directed to notify her to stop firing. Meanwhile, on November 4, Commander Hubbard notified the department that he had landed a force to protect the lives and property of American citizens against the threats of the Colombian soldiery.

Threats Against Americans.

Before any step whatever had been taken by the United States troops to restore order, the commander of the newly landed Colombian troops had indulged in wanton and violent threats against American citizens, which created serious apprehension. As Commander Hubbard reported in his letter of November 5, this officer and his troops practically began war against the United States, and only the forbearance and coolness of our officers and men prevented bloodshed. The letter of Commander Hubbard is of such interest that it deserves quotation in full.

Here follow Commander Hubbard's reports heretofore published.

This plain official account of the occurrences of November 4, show that, instead of there having been too much prevision by the American government for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property on the isthmus, the orders for the movement of the American war ships had been too long delayed; so long, in fact, that there were but forty-two marines and sailors available to land and protect the lives of American men and women. It was only the coolness and gallantry with which this little band of men wearing the American uniform faced ten times their number of armed foes, bent on carying out the atrocious threat of the Colombian commander, that prevented a murderous catastrophe. At Panama, when the revolution broke out, there was no American man-of-war and no American troops or sailors. At Colon, Commander Hubbard acted with entire impartiality towards both sides, preventing any movement, whether by the Colombians or the Panamans, which would tend to produce bloodshed. On November 9 he prevented a body of the revolutionists from landing at Colon. Throughout he behaved in the most creditable manner.

It clearly appears that the fact that there was no bloodshed on the isthmus was directly due—and only due—to the prompt and firm enforcement by the United States of its traditional policy.

I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear lest unthinking persons might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in preparing, inciting or encouraging the late revolution on the isthmus of Panama, and that save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who read the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs.

Reasons for Recognition.

By the unanimous action of its people, without the firing of a single shot—with a unanimity hardly before recorded in any similar case—the people of Panama declared themselves an independent republic. Their recognition by this government was based upon a state of facts in no way dependent for its justification upon our action in ordinary cases. I have not denied, nor do I wish to deny, either the validity or the propriety of the general rule that a new state should not be recognized as independent till it has shown its ability to maintain its independence. This rule is derived from the principle of non-intervention, and as a corollary of that principle has generally been observed by the United States. But, like the principle from which it is deduced, the rule is subject to exceptions; and there are in my opinion clear and imperative reasons why a departure from it was justified and even required in the present instance. These reasons embrace, first, our treaty rights; second, our national interests and safety; and, third, the interests of collective civilization.

I have already adverted to the treaty of 1846, by the thirty-fifth article of which the United States secured the right to a free and open transit across the isthmus of Panama, and to that end agreed to guarantee to New Granada her rights of sovereignty and property of that territory. This article is sometimes discussed as if the latter guarantee constituted its sole object and bound the United States to protect the sovereignty of New Granada against domestic revolution. Nothing, however, could be more erroneous than this supposition. That our wise and patriotic ancestors, with all their dread of entangling alliances, would have entered into a treaty with New Granada solely or even primarily for the purpose of enabling that remnant of the original republic of Colombia, then resolved into the States of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, to continue from Bogota to rule over the isthmus of Panama, is a conception that would in itself be incredible, even if the contrary did not clearly appear. It is true that since the treaty was made the United States has again and again been obliged forcibly to intervene for the preservation of order and the maintenance of an open transit, and that this intervention has usually operated to the advantage of the titular government of Colombia, but it is equally true that the United States in intervening, with or without Colombia's consent, for the protection of the transit, has disclaimed any duty to defend the Colombian government against domestic insurrection or against the erection of an independent government on the isthmus of Panama.

Important End in View.

The attacks against which the United States engaged to protect New Granadian sovereignty were those of foreign powers; but this engagement was only a means to the accomplishment of a yet more important end. The great design of the article was to assure the dedication of the isthmus to the purposes of free and unobstructed interoceanic transit, the consummation of which would be found in an interoceanic canal. To the accomplishment of this object the government of the United States had for years directed its diplomacy. It occupied a place in the instructions to our delegates to the Panama congress during the administration of John Quincy Adams. It formed the subject of a resolution of the senate in 1835, and of the house of representatives in 1839. In 1846 its importance had become still more apparent by reason of the Mexican war. If the treaty of 1846 did not in terms bind New Granada to grant reasonable concessions for the construction of means of interoceanic communication, it was only because it was not imagined that such concessions would ever be withheld. As it was expressly agreed that the United States, in consideration of its onerous guarantee of New Granadian sovereignty, should possess the right of free and open transit on any modes of communication that might be constructed, the obvious intent of the treaty rendered it unnecessary, if not superfluous, in terms to stipulate that permission for the construction of such modes of communication should not be denied.

Long before the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty the course of events had shown that a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans must be built by the United States or not at all. Experience had demonstrated that private enterprise was utterly inadequate for the purpose; and a fixed policy, declared by the United States on many memorable occasions, and supported by the practically unanimous voice of American opinion, had rendered it morally impossible that the work should be undertaken by European powers, either singly or in combination. Such were the universally recognized conditions on which the legislation of the congress were begun and concluded. Nevertheless, when the well-considered agreement was rejected by Colombia and the revolution on the isthmus ensued, one of Colombia's first acts was to revoke the intervention of the United States; nor does her invitation appear to have been confined to this government alone. By a telegram from Mr. Beaupre, our minister at Bogota, of the 7th of November last, we were informed that Gen. Reyes would soon leave Panama invested with full powers; "that he had telegraphed the president of Mexico to ask the government of the United States and all countries represented at the Pan-American conference to "aid Colombia to preserve her integrity;" and that he had requested that the government of the United States should meanwhile "preserve the neutrality and transit of the isthmus" and should "not recognize the new government." In another telegram from Mr. Beaupre, which was sent later in the day, the government was asked whether it would take action "to maintain Colombian right and sovereignty on the isthmus in accordance with article 35 (of) the treaty of 1846" in case the Colombian government should be "entirely unable to suppress the secession movement there." Here was a direct solicitation to the United States to intervene for the purpose of suppressing, contrary to the treaty of 1846 as this government has uniformly construed it, a new revolt against Colombia's authority brought about by her own refusal to permit the fulfillment of the great design for which that treaty was made. It was under these circumstances that the United States, instead of using its forces to destroy those who sought to make the engagements of the treaty a reality, recognized them as the proper custodians of the sovereignty of the isthmus.

Importance of the Canal.

This recognition was, in the second place, further justified by the highest considerations of our national interests and safety. In all the range of our international relations, I do not hesitate to affirm that there is nothing of greater or more pressing importance than the construction of an interoceanic canal. Long acknowledged to be essential to our commercial development, it has become, as the result of the recent extension of our territorial dominion, more than ever essential to our national self-defense. In transmitting to the senate the treaty of 1846, President Polk pointed out as the principal reason for its ratification that the passage of the isthmus, which it was designed to secure, "would relieve us from a long and dangerous navigation of more than 9,000 miles around Cape Horn, and render our communication with our own possessions on the northwest coast of America comparatively easy and speedy." The events of the past five years have given to this consideration an importance immeasurably greater than it possessed in 1846. In the light of our present situation, the establishment of easy and speedy communication by sea between the Atlantic and the Pacific presents itself not simply as something to be desired, but as an object to be positively and promptly attained. Reasons of convenience have been superseded by reasons of vital necessity, which do not admite of indefinite delays.

To such delays the rejection by Colombia of the Hay-Herran treaty directly exposed us. As proof of this fact I need only refer to the program outlined in the report of the majority of the Panama canal committee, read in the Colombian senate on the 14th of October last. In this report, which recommended that the discussion of a law to authorize the government to enter upon new negotiations should be indefinitely postponed, it is proposed that the consideration of the subject should be deferred till October 31, 1904, when the next Colombian congress should have met in ordinary session. By that time, as the report goes on to say, the extension of time granted to the new Panama Canal Company by treaty in 1893 would have expired, and the new congress would be in a position to take up the question whether the company had not, in spite of further extensions that had been granted by legislative acts, forfeited all its property and rights. "When that time arrives," the report significantly declares, "the republic, without any impediment, will be able to contract, and will be in more clear, more definite and more advantageous possession, both legally and materially." The naked meaning of this report is that Colombia proposed to wait until, by the enforcement of a forfeiture repugnant to the ideas of justice which obtain in every civilized nation, the property and rights of the new Panama Canal Company could be confiscated.

Colombia Wanted More.

Such is the scheme to which it was proposed that the United States should be invited to become a party. The construction of the canal was to be relegated to the indefinite future, while Colombia was, by reason of her own delay, to be placed in the "more advantageous" position of claiming not merely the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of completing the canal, but also the $40,000,000 authorized by the act of 1902 to be paid for the property of the new Panama Canal Company. That the attempt to carry out this scheme would have brought Colombia into conflict with the government of France cannot be doubted; nor could the United States have counted upon immunity from the consequences of the attempt, even apart from the indefinite delays to which the construction of the canal was to be subjected. On the first appearance of danger to Colombia this government would have been summoned to interpose, in order to give effect to the guarantees of the treaty of 1846; and all this in support of a plan which, while characterized in its first stage by the wanton disregard of our own highest interests, was fitly to end in further injury to the citizens of a friendly nation, whose enormous losses in their generous efforts to pierce the istmmus have become a matter of history.

In the third place, I confidently maintain that the recognition of the republic of Panama was an act justified by the interests of collective civilization. If ever a government could be said to have received a mandate from civilization to effect an object the accomplishment of which was demanded in the interest of mankind, the United States holds that position with regard to the interoceanic canal. Since our purpose to build the canal was definitely announced, there have come from all quarters assurances of approval and encouragement, in which even Colombia herself at one time participated; and to general assurances were added specific acts and declarations. In order that no obstacle might stand in our way, Great Britain renounced important rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and agreed to its abrogation, receiving in return nothing but our honorable pledge to build the canal and protect it as an open highway. It was in view of this pledge, and of the proposed enactment by the congress of the United States of legislation to give it immediate effect, that the second Pan-American conference, at the City of Mexico, on January 22, 1902, adopted the following resolution:

The republics assembled at the international conference of Mexico applaud the purpose of the United States government to construct an interoceanic canal, and acknowledge that this work will not only be worthy of the greatness of the American people, but also in the highest sense a work of civilization, and to the greatest degree beneficial to the development of commerce between the American states and the other countries of the world.

Signed by Gen. Reyes.

Among those who signed this resolution on behalf of their respective governments was Gen. Reyes, the delegate of Colombia. Little could it have been foreseen that two years later the Colombian government, led astray by false alurments of selfish advantage, and forgetful alike of its international obligations and of the duties and responsibilities of sovereignty, would thrawt the efforts of the United States to enter upon and complete a work which the nations of America, re-echoing the sentiment of the nations of Europe, had pronounced to be not only "worthy of the greatness of the American people," but also "in the highest sense a work of civilization."

That our position as the mandatory of civilization has been by no means misconceived is shown by the promptitude with which the powers have, one after another, followed our lead in recognizing Panama as an independent state. Our action in recognizing the new republic has been followed by like recognition on the part of France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Nicaragua, Peru, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Costa Rica, Japan and Austro-Hungary.

In view of the manifold considerations of treaty rights and obligation, of national interest and safety, and of collective civilization, by which our government was constrained to act, I am at a loss to comprehend the attitude of those who can discern in the recognition of the republic of Panama only a general approval of the principal of "revolution" by which a given government is overturned or one portion of a country separated from another. Only the amplest justification can warrant a revolution movement of either kind. But there is no fixed rule which can be applied to all such movements. Each case must be judged on its own merits. There have been many revolutionary movements, many movements for the dismemberment of countries, which were evil, tried by any standard. But in my opinion no disinterested and fair-minded observer acquainted with the circumstances can fail to feel that Panama had the amplest justification for separation from Colombia under the conditions existing, and, moreover, that its action was in the highest degree beneficial to the interests of the entire civilized world by securing the immediate opportunity for the building of the inter-oceanic canal. It would be well for those who are pessimistic as to our action in peacefully recognizing the republic of Panama, while we lawfully protect the transit from invasion and disturbance, to recall what has been done in Cuba, where we intervened even by force on general grounds of national interest and duty. When we interfered it was freely prophesied that we intended to keep Cuba and administer it for our own interests. The result has demonstrated in singularly conclusive fashion the falsity of these prophecies. Cuba is now an independent republic. We governed it in its own interests for a few years, till it was able to stand alone, and then started it upon its career of self-government and independence, granting it all necessary aid.

Panama and Cuba Compared.

We have received from Cuba a grant of two naval stations, so situated that they in no possible way menace the liberty of the island, and yet serve as important defenses for the Cuban people, as well as for our own people, against possible foreign attack. The people of Cuba have been immeasurably benefited by our interference in their behalf, and our own gain has been great. So it will be with Panama. The people of the isthmus, and as I firmly believe of the adjacent parts of Central and South America, will be greatly benefited by the building of the canal and the guarantee of pease and order along its line; and hand in hand with the benefit to them will go the benefit to us and to mankind. By our prompt and decisive action, not only have our intedests and those of the world at large been conserved, but we have forestalled complications which were likely to be fruitful in loss to ourselves, and in bloodshed and suffering to the people of the isthmus.

Instead of using our forces, as we were invited by Colombia to do, for the twofold purpose of defeating our own rights and interests and the interests of the civilized world, and of compelling the submission of the people of the isthmus to those whom they regarded as oppressors, we shall, as in duty bound, keep the transit open and prevent its invasion. Meanwhile, the only question now before us is that of the ratification of the treaty. For it is to be remembered that a failure to ratify the treaty will not undo what has been done, will not restore Panama to Colombia and will not alter our obligation to keep the transit open across the isthmus, and to prevent any outside power from menacing this transit.

It seems to have been assumed in certain quarters that the proposition that the obligations of article 35 of the treaty of 1846 are to be considered as adhering to and following the sovereignty is not absorbed by the United States, rests upon some novel theory. No assumption could be further from the fact. It is by no means true that a state in declaring its independence rids itself of all the treaty obligations entered into by the parent government. It is a mere coincidence that this question was once raised in a case involving the obligations of Colombia as an independent state under a treaty which Spain had made with the United States many years before Spanish-American independence. In that case Mr. John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, in an instruction to Mr. Anderson, our minister to Colombia of May 27, 1823, said:

By a treaty between the United States and Spain concluded at a time when Colombia was a part of the Spanish dominions * * * the principle that free ships make free goods was expressly recognized and established. It is asserted that by her declaration of independence Colombia has been entirely released from all the obligations by which, as a part of the Spanish nation she was bound to other nations. This principle is not tenable. To all the engagements of Spain with other nations, affecting their rights and interests, Colombia, so far as she was affected by them, remains bound in honor and in justice. The stipulation now referred to is of that character.

Only Question is of Canal.

The principle thus asserted by Mr. Adams was afterward sustained by an international commission in respect to the precise stipulation to which he referred; and a similar position was taken by the United States with regard to the binding obligation upon the independent state of Texas of commercial stipulations embodied in prior treaties between the United States and Mexico when Texas formed a part of the latter country. But in the present case it is unnecessary to go so far. Even if it be admitted that prior treaties of a political and commercial complexion generally do not bind a new state formed by separation, it is undeniable that stipulations having a local application to the territory embraced in the new state continue in force and are binding upon the new sovereign. Thus it is on all hands conceded that treaties relating to boundaries and to rights of navigation continue in force without regard to changes in government or in sovereignty. This principle obviously applies to that part of the treaty of 1846 which relates to the Isthmus of Panama.

In conclusion let me repeat that the question actually before this government is not that of the recognition of Panama as an independent republic. That is already an accomplished fact. The question, and the only question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal.

I transmit herewith copies of the latest notes from the minister of the republic of Panama to this government, and of certain notes which have passed between the special envoy of the republic of Colombia and this government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Jan. 4, 1904.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

January white goods sale

WHITE merchandise has fairly captured this store. The undermuslins, the laces and embroideries, the plain and fancy linens, the heavy and diaphanous weaves of white—all hold sway right now—and together form an unrivaled exposition of white. "The Big Store" never planned a white event on as broad lines as this one, never gathered such large stocks or provided such lavish assortments. Thousands will be charmed by the beauty, refinement and general excellence of the merchandise. The fresh, snowy, immaculate goods tell their own story of worthfulness, and the price-moderateness speaks most eloquently of the broad economies this important January trade event offers.

The best muslin underwear that skill and experience know how to make

OUR plans for this great muslin underwear event were begun many months ago, long befor[e] the advance in cotton began. These plans, which were on a newly broad and liberal scal[e] enlisted the highest skill and the largest facilities in the manufacturing industry. The enormo[us] quantities purchased naturally secured prices which our constant efforts at comparison show [to] be far below those on comparable goods shown elsewhere. It's trite to repeat that "The B[ig] Store's" display of undermuslins is by far the biggest. Being leaders—that's naturally expecte[d] of us, and we never disappoint our public if we can possibly help it.

Gowns—women's muslin or cambric gowns, trimmed with cambric ruffle, hemstitched yoke—special price for January sale, 25c

Women's gowns—cambric or muslin, yoke of embroidery inserting or hemstitched, 39c

Women's gowns—25 styles, fine muslin, embroidery or lace trimmed, some with ribbon—January sale price 50c

Women's gowns—30 styles, in nainsook, cambric or muslin, all daintily trimmed, 98c

Children's muslinwear

Children's drawers—well made of good muslin, nicely finished with tucks, all sizes—sale price 10c

Children's drawers—muslin or cambric, neatly trimmed with embroidery, bias stitching, all sizes—January sale price, 25c

Children's gowns — made of good muslin, tucked yoke with ruffle, lace edge—January sale price, 35c

Underskirts—for misses and children, neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery—all sizes—January sale price, 50c

Children's flannelette gowns or sleeping garments, liberally cut, all sizes, special today at 39c

Children's heavy corded waists — white or natural color, all sizes—special today at 19c

Petticoats—good muslin, flounce with embroidery or lace inserting—special price for this January sale, 50c

Petticoats—25 styles, some with deep embroidery; others lace inserting and ruffle; all with extra dust ruffle—special price for this January sale, 98c

Petticoats—cambric or muslin, flounces with 12 in. lace ruffle, all with embroidery flounce and hemstitching— 1.50

Chemises—long or short, cambric or muslin; lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed—special price for this January sale, 50c

Drawers—women's umbrella drawers, good muslin, cambric ruffle, well made, 11c

Women's drawers — cambric or muslin, ruffles of embroidery or two rows lace inserting and edge—special price for this January sale 25c

Corset Covers—good cambric trimmed with embroidery or lace, pearl buttons; special price for this January sale, 15c

Corset covers—50 styles, cambric or nainsook; embroidery, lace or ribbon trimmed—special price for this January sale, 25c

Corset covers—fine cambric, French style blouse effect, lace inserting and ruffle— 39c

Corset covers—fine nainsook and cambric, very daintiest styles and trimmings— 50c

Knit Underwear

Women's heavy fleece lined ribbed vests or pants, also union suits, button across front—special at 39c

Women's all wool scarlet underwear—good heavy weight, also black ribbed vests or tights—special at 69c

Women's nightgowns—made of heavy warm flannelette, in solid colors or stripes, neatly trimmed, extra dust ruffle—special at 75c

Women's petticoats—of fast black mercerized sateen, umbrella style, ruffle trimmed, extra dust ruffle—special at 98c

Sample corsets—famous imported makes, mostly genuine whalebone, none worth less than $1.50, for 1.00

Women's dressing sacques—of all wool eiderdown, sailor collar, neatly trimmed, also French flannel sacques—special at 1.50

Furs at the lowest prices of the season

THE following fur offerings are the best we have advertised th[is] season. The best from the viewpoint of great value giving. [In] some instances the prices are 50 per cent lower than those that prevailed before Christmas. Such drastic price-cuts will, of course, influence great selling. As quantities in many instances are limited, we advise prompt action if you expect to secure the best values.

Women's fur scarfs—double or single effect or pelerine shape—reduced from $4 and $5 to 1.50

Sable fox scarfs—double length, with brush tail on each end—reduced from $5.98 to 2.50

Fur scarfs—in genuine brown marten, Isabella or sable fox, large brush tail on each end—reduced from $9, $10, $12 and $14 to 5.00

About 50 fur scarfs—in brown marten, sable or Isabella fox, electric seal, mole and mink—reduced from $12, $14 and $15 to 6.98

Women's fur scarfs—in Alaska American fox, beautiful silky fur, Isabella or sable fox, trimmed with large brush tails—reduced from $15, $18 and $21 to 9.50

Double length scarfs—pelerine shape, in genuine mink, tail trimmed—reduced from $22 to 16.50

Women's fur scarfs—in natural Russian sable mink, double pelerine shape, flat or round, tail or silk ornament trimmed—reduced from $40 and $45 to 25.00

6 Hudson Bay sable scarfs and 2 Russian sable scarfs, double length or single effect—reduced from $75 and $100 to 50.00

Genuine nearseal jackets—extra quality, 22 in. long, new sleeves, new soft rolling rever, reduced from $22 to 16.50

Persian lamb jackets—genuine Leipsic dye, made of full skins—reduced from $85 to 37.50

6 genuine Alaska seal coats—newest styles and shapes, guaranteed—reduced from $150 to 100.00

Three genuine Alaska seal coats, with baum marten rever; collar and cuffs, newest blouse effect—reduced from $225 to 160.00

2 finest Parisian Mole jackets, trimmed with real ermine—reduced from $300 to 200.00

Women's muffs—Isabella or sable fox, large flat shape—reduced from $15 to 7.50

Women's squirrel muffs—lined with squirrel or silk, new large flat shape—reduced from $18 to 10.00

Fine squirrel fur sets—of flat muff and large pelerine scarf to match—reduced from $30 and $35 to 15.00

30% discount on all men's and boys' clothing

AS we stated before, never have we held a sale based upon such broad stocks as this one. It is not a miscellaneous stock of clothing that you are asked to choose from, but our entire stock, without reserve.

Walk right through the numerous aisles, stop at any one of the hundred or more tables, piled with the choicest clothing, and select any suit or overcoat for man or boy that strikes your fancy. It's yours for 30 per cent less than its marked price. Make your own deduction. And don't forget that (considering the fact of our marked prices being 20 per cent lower than all others)—your full saving, instead of 30 per cent is really 50 per cent. Your money back for the asking if this statement is not found to be true in every instance.

Men's suits and overcoats

Those marked $ 6 (less 30 per cent)— 4.20.
Those marked $ 7 (less 30 per cent)— 4.90.
Those marked [illegible] (less 30 per cent)— [illegible]
Those marked $10 (less 30 per cent)— 7.00.
Those marked $12 (less 30 per cent)— 8.40.
Those marked $15 (less 30 per cent)—10.50.
Those marked $18 (less 30 per cent)—12.60.
And so on up to the $45 garments for 31.50.

Boys' suits and overcoats

Those marked $2 (less 30 per cent)—1.40.
Those marked $3 (less 30 per cent)—2.10.
Those marked $4 (less 30 per cent)—2.80.
Those marked $5 (less 30 per cent)—3.50.
Those marked $6 (less 30 per cent)—4.20.
Those marked $7 (less 30 per cent)—4.90.
Those marked $8 (less 30 per cent)—5.60.
And so on up to the $15 garments for 10.50.

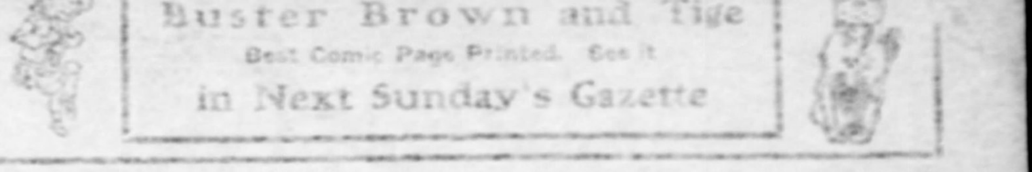
Men's and boys' pants

Those marked $1.50 (less 30 per cent)—[illegible]
Those marked [illegible] (less 30 per cent)—[illegible]
Those marked $4 (less 30 per cent)—[illegible]
And so on up to the $11 men's trousers for 7.70.
Boys' knee pants marked 75c (less 30 per cent)—[illegible]
Boys' long and short pants marked [illegible] (less 30 per cent)—[illegible]
And so on up to the $6 pants for 4.20.

See the Coon Hollow Folk
On Their Tour of the World,
in Next Sunday's Gazette

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1904—PAGES 9 TO 14.


Buster Brown and Tige
Best Comic Page Printed. See it
in Next Sunday's Gazette

[T]HE PIRATES MAY GET PITCHER SCANLON YET

BASEBALL MEN DOWN TO WORK

National Commission Meets in Cincinnati—Pitcher Scanlon's Case Reopened.

MANY CASES ARE CONSIDERED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The National [bas]eball commission, composed of Presi[den]ts Harry Pulliam of the National [Lea]gue, Ban Johnson of the American [Lea]gue and Chairman August Herrmann, [gath]ered at the St. Nicholas hotel yester[day a]nd with a party of friends went to the [...]ery club, where a number of minor [...] were passed upon.

[...] in the party were Secretary John [...] of the National commission, Presi[dent Ch]arley Comiskey of the Chicago Amer[icans, P]resident Barney Dreyfuss of the Pitts[burgh c]lub, John J. Odowd, Robert Strauss, [...] Cogan, Harry Shafer, Ren Mulford, [Wi]lliam West and J. Edward Grillo.

[...] Hart, president of the Chicago Na[tionals,] met the party at the St. Nicholas [be]fore they conveyed to the Laughery [...] could not accompany them on account [of] very important business which needs [...] attention, and he left for Chicago [...]fternoon. The commission did not hold [a ses]sion, as was expected, but passed it over [to t]he next meeting, which will be held in [...]ber.

[The] much talked-of Davis and Jones case [whic]h was thought would surely be decided at [this] meeting was not passed upon, but just [cam]e up in informal discussion. The presence [of C]harles Comiskey at the meeting, to whom [the]se players are under contract, gave rise to [th]e rumors that their cases would be settled. President Ban Johnson of the American [Le]ague proposed that the National agreement [a]nd all the decisions of the National baseball commission be printed in pamphlet form, and it was unanimously carried. It was also decided that all players under contract will hereafter have to report for practice in uniform.

The following is a list of the cases that were passed upon: The case of Pitcher Scanlon, who was awarded to the Ilion club by the commission some time ago, was reopened at the request of President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club so he can submit further testimony.

Player Beaumont who was suspended by the Bridgeport club appealed his case to the National commission to lift the suspension but he was notified to present it before the [...]

PITTSBURGH FIVE IS BEATEN BY MANCHESTER

Score Is 29 to 12—Hans Wagner Not in Game and Crowd is Disappointed.

The Pittsburgh five was beaten by Manchester last night, 29 to 12. The Raleigh was packed to the doors long before the time for the preliminary to the Manchester-Pittsburgh five game to start. The little game was put on the board and the first half had been played before their patience was rewarded by seeing Hans Wagner shoulder his way through the crowd at the door and amble up the floor toward the dressing room. A mighty cheer went up and yells of "Wagner! Wagner!" rang through the hall. This ovation was continued until Hans had disappeared through the door leading to the dressing room, and was started up again when he came out on the floor in his uniform a quarter of an hour later.

After the preliminary had been played the two big teams had their few minutes of practice, and then the lineup of the teams was read out for those who desired to keep record of the game. The large crowd was greatly disappointed when it realized that Hans was not to be in the game. Hans, who was not in fit condition to participate in the game, stood on the side lines gnawing his fingers as he saw his team falling behind shortly after the first half had begun. The first four points of the game were scored from the foul line by Graham, whoh also scored the first field goal before the Big Five had made a single point. Dickson had several chances from foul before he succeeded in landing one through the basket the ball going in and jumping out again repeatedly. Elliott, who was located at center for Manchester at the start of the game, had no trouble in knocking the ball from Stehle, who stood more than half a foot beneath him. The big boy succeeded in caging the ball from the corner of the hall, which set the home rooters wild. Shortly after this Elliott received a bump above the right knee which put that member out of the business for quite a while, and Louie Seibel was substituted for him at center. Louie had not been in the game two minutes until he had scored a goal from field and was not very long in repeating the trick. Dickson landed two goals from the foul line before the end of the half, which was the extent of the visitors' scoring, not a field goal being made by them during the half. Graham got another point from foul and Seibel got two points on another goal from field, making the score for the half 15 to 2 in Manchester's favor. Following is the lineup:

Manchester—29.		Pittsburgh Five—12.
Graham	R. F.	Lampe
Klen	L. F.	Dickson
Elliott-Seibel-Metzkes	C.	Stehle
Hay-Walliser	R. G.	Campbell
Burry	L. G.	E. Seibel

Goals from field—Graham 5, L. Seibel 4, Koch, Elliott, Metzkes, Lampe, Stehle, E. Seibel, Campbell. Goals from foul—Graham 5, Dickson 4. Officials—Little and Luckhardt. Scorer—H. Roth. Timer—J. Heuring.

The preliminary was a rough one and was [...]

STEWARDS TOOK QUICK ACTION

Calcutta's Actions Showed Use of 'Stimulant, So Horse and Stable People Suspended.

RING HAD A VERY BAD DAY

HALLER TO TAKE CASE TO GARRY HERRMANN

Local Player Wants Redress from Evansville Club—Sam Brown Traded to Toledo.

HAS SHADYSIDE BATTERY.

Orange and Dravo to Be on Trinity College Nine—School and College News.

[W]ELCOME FOR PIRATES.

[...]s City Will Give the Three [Ti]me Champions a Hearty Reception.

Bowling in Local Leagues.

BASKETBALL NOTES.

THE OLYMPICS VICTORY.

Allegheny Lyceum Five Met Defeat at McKeesport.

PITTSBURGH BOYS ARE OFF FOR CASCIDELLA

Mercury Seven Wins.

Sherman Senate Tosers Meet.

Forbes and Attell Draw.

PERSONALS

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

JOHNSTON'S—SPORTING & ATHLETIC GOODS
Most completely stocked establishment in the line in Western Pennsylvania. Thoroughly up-to-date and always CORRECT IN PRICE.
523—SMITHFIELD STREET—523

SKATING
AT COLOSSEUM

Two Bodies of B. & O. Wreck Victims Have Not Been Claimed

Wanted—A Model.

Railroad Notes.

Will Spend $5,000,000.

Potter May Resign.

STATE PASSERS WORKING.

Western Pennsylvania Boys Are Strong Candidates for the Team.

ATHLETICS LOSE AGAIN.

Pittsburgh Team Breaks Tie in Second Half and Wins 2 to 1.

LEAGUE GAME TONIGHT.

Victorias and Bankers Come Together. Shift in Champions.

Tournament at Wilmerding.

HIGH SCHOOLS WANT $93,200 THIS YEAR

Increase of $60,000 in Appropriation Wanted for Repairs to Central High Schools.

ALLEGHENY TAX RATE LIKELY TO BE RAISED

Demands for Bigger Appropriations Will Probably Be Forthcoming.

Grand Rapids Scandal Trials.

Charged With Selling Impure Food.

BLOOD DISEASES CAN NEVER BE CURED BY USING MERCURY OR POTASH

"We Cure Blood and Skin Diseases to stay cured forever, without potash, mercury or other mineral mixtures or poisons."

Dr. Otterbourg.

The Otterbourg System of Electric-Medical Treatment Never Fails to Cure Nervous Debility, Blood and Skin Diseases, Urinary Diseases, and All Complications and Associate Diseases.

Our Motto—"NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED."

Otterbourg Electro-Medical Institute
525 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Everything Strictly Confidential. Separate Reception Rooms.

BARGAIN'S SALE.
Yes, we use the word "Bargain's" and we are not at all mealy-mouthed about it either. It's a good old English word, and it fits this sale perfectly. Men's winter suits and overcoats sold all season for $10, $12 and $13.50, go today at $8.90. The $15, $16.50, $18 suits and overcoats go $12.90.
The $20, $22 and $24 suits and overcoats at $16.90.
$2.50 trousers at $1.50.
$3 and $3.50 trousers at $2.50.
$4 and $4.50 trousers at $2.50.
These are not imaginary values but actual Prices—not as marked today but as sold all season.
JACKSON'S
954-956 LIBERTY STREET.

Burlington Route
This is California Time
Delicious fruits NOW—in California.
Lovely flowers NOW—in California.
Soft skies and balmy air NOW—in California.
Sunshine and summer NOW—in California.
Why not go NOW—to California.
The best way there from Chicago and St. Louis is via the Burlington.
J. G. THOMAS, Trav. Passenger Agent, 703 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Koercher's
439 WOOD ST.
"Our 'Ads' Are Truthful."
IN THE LITTLE WINDOW.
Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.'s THICKNESS OR "FEELER" GAUGE.
PRICE $1.00.
IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE
See the B. & S. Hockey Skates with or without clamps,
$1.50
BOYS' HOCKEY STICKS, 5c, 10c, 15c
Amateur League Puck, 15c.
On Friday Only We Will Sell WROUGHT STEEL PADLOCK, with 2 nickel plated Flat Keys.
10c
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9th
Inside Micrometer Caliper Gauge.
$1.00
312th SPECIAL WEEKLY SALE.
WILKINSON'S DRAW KNIVES ... $1.10
RELIANCE RAZOR ... $1.00
MARKING OUTFIT ... 50c
BEAVEY'S IRON MITRE BOX ... $1.50
PLIER AND WIRE CUTTER ... 18c
STANLEY CORNERING TOOL ... 22c
CARPENTER'S PINCERS ... 15c
TINNER'S SNIPS ... 35c
SCREWDRIVER SET ... 60c
BENCH VISE ... 20c
CHISELS ... 75c
"KAERCHER'S LEADER" RAZOR STROP ... 15c
DENNISON'S HANDY BOX ... 35c
Koercher's, PITTSBURG.

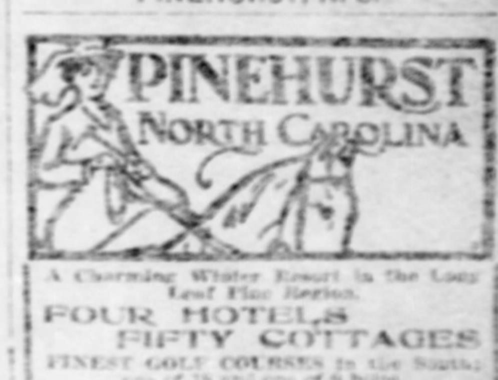
FALLING HAIR

Leading Winter Resorts and Hotel Announcements.

ATLANTIC CITY.
HOTEL MORTON.
HOTEL DENNIS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL BELMONT.
THE STRATH HAVEN.
HOTEL WARREN.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
THE WILTSHIRE.
THE NEW HOLLAND.
THE PENNHURST.
THE NEW CLARION.
COLWYN
BEAUMONT
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
HOTEL ST. GEORGE.
THE BARCELONA

BALTIMORE, MD.

HOTEL BELVEDERE
AUGUSTA, GA.
HOTEL BON AIR.
HAMPTON TERRACE
AUGUSTA, GA.
Opens for the second season December 17th.
C. A. LINSLEY
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
PINE FOREST INN
SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.
PINEY WOODS INN.
SAVANNAH, GA.
PULASKI HOUSE.

PINEHURST, N. C.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA
FOUR HOTELS
FIFTY COTTAGES
AIKEN, S. C.
PARK IN THE PINES.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL VENDOME.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
BATTERY PARK HOTEL.
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

SOCIETY

Monday Night Cotillion.

The decorations for the third of the Monday night cotillions, which took place last night, were more elaborate than those of either of the preceding events. Clusters of red flowers, baskets of the same, large red balls and various other bright masses hung from the ceiling. Around the white pillars were festoons of laurel, loops of the green also hanging in three rows between each pillar, while the stage front was filled with palms. Smilax and red bells hung over each side light, the chandelier in the center of the room having a simple adornment of the trailing vine. The bannisters were festooned with laurel, and the lights in the foyer were also decorated. The leaders were Arthur Dell, Clinton Childs and George S. Oliver. A buffet supper was served in the foyer and exactly on the stroke of 12 the dancing ceased. After the cotillion George S. Oliver gave a supper for 32 at the club. In attendance at the supper were a large number of the debutantes.

Mrs. John I. Nevin of Aiken avenue gave a delightful little dance for the school girls and boys last evening while the debutantes and younger set were at the cotillion. The honor guest was a daughter of the hostess, Miss Olive Nevin, a Wellesley girl. The honors of the occasion were shared by Mrs. Nevin's two house guests, Miss Laura Welsh of Chicago and Miss Katherine Wilson of Dallas, Tex. Each year Mrs. Nevin introduces something new and novel in her entertainments, and last evening the boys and girls unwound the different threads of a cobweb. At the ends they found their dance cards, and each boy in addition received a gilded walnut shell, tied with the blue and white of Wellesly, containing a slip of paper which bore the name of his first partner.

Mayer—Strouse.

The Concordia club was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, the principals being Miss Sylvia Mayer and Joseph Strouse of Latrobe. The bride, in a gown of white crepe de chine and carrying a white satin Bible, was given away by her father, Dr. Lippman Mayer, rabbi emereitus of the congregation of Rodeph Shalom, and was attended by Miss Fanny Strouse as maid of honor. The groomsmen were David M. Jacobson and Charles H. Josephs. The Rev. Harry H. Mayer of Kansas City, a brother of the bride, performed the ceremony, the words of which were engraved and given to the guests as souvenirs.

The clubhouse in Stockton avenue was prettily decorated with palms and loops of laurel. Supper was served later, and Mr. and Mrs. Strouse left for the east, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will make their home in Latrobe. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Hattie Newman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strouse of Latrobe, Max Dukes and Maurice Dukes of Latrobe and Leopold Texter of Cleveland.

Beatty—Suter.

Only immediate relatives were in attendance at the wedding of Miss Mary Rena Beatty and Rufus Orlando Suter, which took place last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Joseph Denniston of Denniston avenue, East End. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church. The bridal gown was of white crepe de chine. The maid of honor, Miss Bertha Denniston, wore a gown of soft white material. The bride's veil, which was fastened with a prince of Wales plume, is an heirloom. Her boquet was of roses and lilies of the valley in shower effect. Miss Denniston carried white hyacinths and maiden hair fern. Green and white were the wedding colors. After a wedding supper, Mr. Suter and his bride left for the east. At the conclusion of their wedding trip they will return to Pittsburgh and will be at home in Lang avenue after March 1.

Had Two Honor Guests.

Miss Jane Swindell and Miss Margaret Swindell of Baltimore were honor guests at the luncheon given at the Hotel Schenley yesterday by Mrs. John W. Ross and her daughter, Miss Constance McCollough. A private suite of rooms was reserved for the guests, about 30 in number. Two large round tables, on each of which was a centerpiece of poinsetia, were connected with one long one, having a center of holly, the tables and decorations thus forming a dumb bell. Mrs. Ross, Miss McCollough and the two honor guests received together. Mrs. Ross wore a handsome black lace robe, her daughter a gown of white cloth and lace, Miss Jane Swindell blue figured silk and Miss Margaret Swindel blue broadcloth, silk trimmed. Miss Swindell is the guest of Miss Katherine Reed, and her sister, Miss Margaret Swindell, is being entertained by Miss Adeline Spencer of Amberson avenue.

Juvenile Court Workers.

Though the weather affected the attendance at the meeting of the juvenile court department of the Civic club and of the permanent Civic committee yesterday afternoon, it did not lessen the enthusiasm. There was continued debate upon the question confronting the department—what to do with the boys when their cases are dismissed by the court or they are placed under the charge of the probation officers. There are few institutions where boys whose parents are Protestants may be sent, the managers and trustees of many homes believing it most unwise to bring these children, whose environment has been such as to tend to make them offenders against the law, and associate them with the children previously in the homes. The proposition to have an institution similar in some respects to the George Junior Republic was suggested some time ago, and at each meeting it is further discussed, the lack of money being the one obstacle to the founding of some such institution. A public meeting will be held to present this matter and enlist the interest of prominent men and women.

Mrs. Richard R. Quay, chairman of the juvenile court department, presided yesterday. There are 14 children now in the detention room at the county jail, and a plea was made for stockings for boys from 10 to 12 years of age, for the matron's supply is continually exhausted, as every child brought to the rooms to await the juvenile court day is given a complete new outfit of clothing. At the meeting yesterday the treasurer, Mrs. William J. Young of the East End, resigned, as she expects to go south to spend the winter.

Indorsed Filtration Resolution.

A meeting of the officers and heads of departments of the permanent civic committee was held yesterday in the Civic club rooms. Discussions of various features of the work undertaken by the committee were held, and the women indorsed a resolution recently passed by the Civic Club of Allegheny County, urging Pittsburgh councils to take active steps in the matter of filtration. If councils at their next meeting do not take some definite action, the women will take further steps next week.

The question of a conference of the women's clubs of Western Pennsylvania, to be held early in the spring, was discussed, and a call for a meeting of the permanent civic committee has been issued, the meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon, January 14, in the Twentieth Century club house, Duquesne way. At that time more definite action will be taken.

National Meeting of Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Sullivan Johnson and Mrs. Robert T. Reineman will leave today for New York to attend the meeting of the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will be the most distinguished guest. Covers will be laid for 200 at a luncheon. The table will be arranged in the form of a crescent and will be presided over by Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president of the national society. After the luncheon there will be a musical program which will include the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The annual meeting of the National society, United States Daughters of 1812, will be opened on Friday morning in the Empire Hotel. Various movements for patriotic endeavor will be suggested and plans for the marking of certain historic sites will be discussed.

Lectures at the Twentieth Century Club.

Miss Marie L. Shedlock will lecture in the Twentieth Century club house tomorrow morning on "The Fun and Philosophy of Hans Christian Anderson's Fairy Tales." Miss Shedlock is now lecturing before the students in the Kindergarten college. She appeared before the State Federation at Titusville and greatly interested the club women at that time.

The summer playgrounds and the vacation schools will benefit by the lecture which Mrs. Helen Rhodes will deliver at the Twentieth Century club on Tuesday evening, January 12. Her subject will be "Parsifal," and all the receipts from the sale of tickets, beyond the expenses incurred by the lecture, will be turned over to the treasurer of the joint committee of Women's clubs for use in the summer playground work.

Prof. Griggs delivered the first in a series of lectures before the Twentieth Century club yesterday morning, the lecture taking the place of the regular meeting of the current events class. His subject was "The Positive Message," and the speaker spoke particularly of Browning, reading from "Rabbi Ben Ezra." The next lecture will be given on Monday morning, January 18.

Life on the Isle of Pines.

Mrs. Alfred Pettit gave a very delightful description of life on the Isle of Pines yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Tourist club, in the Bible House, Allegheny. Mrs. Pettit with her mother and sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Keenan and Miss Sophie Keenan, spends almost the entire winter season at their home on the island. Mrs Pettit's talk dealt principally with her own experiences on the island and was finely illustrated with a collection of photographs.

Mrs. A. A. McLachlin gave a very interesting sketch of "The Makers of Hellas," calling attention to the philosophers, the historians and the dramatists of ancient Greece. Miss Dickson read a paper on "Grecian Mythology." The music which was exceptionally good included piano numbers by Miss Claudia Hax, who was a guest of the club yesterday and played two of Nevin's compositions. The Tourist quartet sang several songs.

Tea for Miss Reed and House Guests.

Mrs. Charles B. McLean and her daughter, Miss Marion McLean, received informally yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Katherine Reed and her house guests, Miss Jane Given of Columbia, Pa., Miss Margaret Sands of Fort Meade, N. D., and Miss Jane Swindell of Baltimore. Among the assistants were Mrs. Augustus Gross MacConnell, Mrs. Andrew W. Mellon, Mrs. Joseph W. Adams of South Bethlehem, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward Allen Spencer of Pacific avenue; and Mrs. Walter L. Worrall of New York. Mrs. Worrall will be remembered as Miss Lois Abbott, whose wedding to Mr. Worrall was a brilliant event of a few weeks ago in the Church of the Ascension. Mrs. Worrall came to Pittsburgh on New Year's day to be in attendance at her mother's reception today for Miss Jeannette Abbott. Mrs. Worrall returns to New York tonight. Simple Christmas decorations marked the tea yesterday afternoon. Miss Reed's house party will disband today, when Miss Reed will return to school.

Theater Party and Supper.

Mrs. James Wood of Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, gave a large box party at the Alvin on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Thomas McKee, who is visiting Mrs. Persifor F. Smith. After the play Mrs. Wood gave a supper at the Pittsburgh club. For this the decorations were exquisite. One large round table was used, in the center being a mound of white lilacs surrounded in sections with little pink blossoms. In the party, which occupied three boxes, were Mr. and Mrs. J. Denniston Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Wood Scully, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McK. Cook, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Charles Painter, Mrs. Julia Horne, Miss Elizabeth Howe, Miss Stella Hays, George Edward Painter, William J. Patton, George Singer and Frank Sproul.

Schools Opened.

After two weeks' of a continuous round of gaiety, the various private schools in the East End yesterday opened for the winter term. The Alinda and the Thurston preparatory schools opened yesterday. Miss Gleim's school will open today and the Pennsylvania College for Women is beginning a new term.

Tonight will witness the departure of the Wellesly girls, among whom are Miss Eliza McCague, Miss Catehrine McCague, Miss Mary Gillespie and Miss Eleanor Gillespie, who is preparing for Wellesly at Dana Hall, Miss Mary Milliken, Miss Rachel Pflaumm, Miss Annie Orr, who has been elected president of the senior class, and Miss Alice Clause.

"Solitude" Deserted.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse closed "Solitude" last evening, leaving in their private car for New York. They were accompanied by Miss Brocklebank and their son, George Westinghouse, Jr. Col. Henry G. Prout, who was a house guest at "Solitude" for several days, left during the latter part of last week. George Westinghouse, Jr., will return to his studies at Yale.

A New Kindergarten.

A new kindergarten was opened yesterday morning in the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music in Dithridge street. Because of the extreme cold the children, a dozen in number were kept only an hour. This morning the school will be in running order. Miss Grace Reese Everson is the director of this, the latest kindergarten to be established and placed under the supervision of the Pittsburgh-Allegheny Free Kindergarten association.

Entertained for School Girls.

Almost the last of the school girl entertainments was Mrs. Thomas Ligget's domino whist yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Liggett, a student at Miss Bennett's Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The game was played at eight tables with poinsettia tally cards. Four prizes were awarded. Miss Liggett returned to school last evening and her brother, Thomas Liggett, Jr., went back to Princeton.

Theater Party for Miss Ferguson.

Mrs. Joseph Wood of Ellsworth avenue has invitations out for a theater party at the Nixon next Tuesday evening. The honor guest will be Miss Helen Ferguson, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Morewood Ferguson of Fifth avenue. Mrs. Wood's party will include 28 young people and will be followed by a supper at the Pittsburgh Golf club.

A Club Luncheon.

Miss Edith Lang entertained at luncheon the members of the C. C. club of Bellevue yesterday at her home in Ternon avenue, Allegheny. Covers were laid for 12. Miss Catherine M. Patterson is president of the club, and the hostess is secretary and treasurer. Miss Effie Strauss of Bellevue will act as hostess at the regular meeting tomorrow.

Events of the Early New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Curry of Homewood avenue gave a dinner at their home last evening.

The musicale at the Brighton Country club this evening will be the third in the series of winter entertainments.

Mrs. Haines Allen McChesney will give a dinner at the Schenley tomorrow evening in honor of Miss Eleanor McCook.

Mrs. William J. Holland gave a dinner of 10 covers last evening for her sons, Raymond Holland and Moorhead Holland, who are home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ewart will entertain on the evening of Thursday, January 14, in honor of Mrs. James H. Oddert and Mrs. John H. Lamb.

Mrs. Henry Graham Brown of Forbes street will entertain at cards Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Pugsley. The game will be bridge whist.

PROUD ERASMUS LAUDED AS A POWERFUL LEADER

Lecturer Says He Was King of Humanists and Great Because of Sacrifices.

"Erasmus was a close kin, in his day to the University Extension lecturer of modern times. He went about the world finding his own audiences and seeking to bring about better conditions by means of education or a process of evolution," said Prof. Edward Howard Griggs in a lecture on "Erasmus" last night at the Carnegie Institute lecture hall.

Mr. Griggs lauded the man as a moral leader, as the great humanist of his time, though an aristocrat, as the master of the rapier in logic and as "one who loved the 'flesh-pots of Egypt,' but refused to accept positions and preferment that would have enabled him to live in the luxury that he loved, simply because such would have destroyed his intellectual independence and interfered with his mission as a reformer."

The lecturer placed Erasmus in a class all by himself. He said, "Erasmus did not defend Luther because he did not believe in the revolution as a proper method, though the humanist was in sympathy with just what the reformation sought to bring about. Erasmus occupied a peculiar position between opposing parties—he was thin-skinned, not earnest like Savonarola; he had not the prudence of a Socrates; he was even called a 'renegade' and even hated the monastic life, but he defended his ideal that has influenced the civilization of all times."

Prof. Griggs took the position that civilization is not founded on the principle of a survival of the fittest; that instead of crushing the weak the idea is now to lift all to a plane where life is more worth living, the plan that Erasmus stood for in the day of revolution and early civilization. He mentioned, incidentally, that as an editor, Erasmus pointed out to the rulers of his time that they had no right to wage wars except for the benefit of their subjects. This the speaker regarded as the more remarkable "because the master was so aristocratic."

Next Monday night Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago will deliver a lecture on "Dickens" as the first of a series on "The Great Novelists of the Nineteenth Century."

CENTRAL BOARD MEMBER.

Fourteenth Ward Will Try to Elect the Successor of John Aufterheide.

The school board of the Fourteenth ward will meet in the Bellefield school house tonight. It is probable that an effort will be made to elect a member of the central board of education. The present representative, John Aufterheide, will be a candidate. Robert Thompson, president of the Fourteenth ward board, will be his opponent. A deadlock is expected.

An amended statement has been filed in the proceedings to compel Joseph B. Smith to sign the credential of Dr. C. Blyholder as representative to the central board of education from the Howard sub-district, Sixteenth ward. The amendment sets forth the prevailing custom has been to provide the elector with credentials.

Sir Henry Irving.

Sir Henry Irving will confine his repertoire only to the plays with which his early fame is associated, when he appears here next week at the Alvin theater. The eminent English actor will be seen in a double bill consisting of "Waterloo" and "The Bells;" "Louis XI" will be presented on Tuesday and Saturday evening, while "The Merchant of Venice" will be played on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and also at the Saturday matinee.

Big Slump Looked for in Oil Production for Current Month

Developments in the lower southwest have not fully recovered from the holiday suspension, and as a result few wells have been completed in the past two days. Producers claim that the cold snap is causing a decline in production, and all conditions combined will have a tendency to precipitate a slump in the month's production. For some unexplainable cause, the new wells that decline in cold weather do not recover from the slump when the weather moderates.

The best producer reported yesterday was A. W. Mellon & Co.'s No. 6 on the Dennis B. Ice farm, located in the Fallen Timber run development, Wetzel county, W. Va. At 80 feet in the Big Injun the pay was encountered, and it produced 20 barrels the first 12 hours. The boiler is being moved back.

In the Pine Grove extension, Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the Mahala Greathouse farm into the Gordon, and the hole has filled up 300 feet with fluid. In the same district, No. 3 on the R. J. Postelwait farm has filled up 800 feet with fluid from the Gordon. In the same district, the same company is still drilling in the sand at its No. 5 on the T. J. Showalter farm, and the hole has filled up 2,200 feet with fluid.

In the Salem district, Harrison county, the South Penn company has shot its No. 10 on the M. T. Williams farm and has a show for an 8 or 10-barrel pumper in the Gordon. The same company's second test on the John Irons farm is a duster in the Gordon. The same company's No. 4 on the Silas Fitro farm is a -barrel pumper in the Gordon. No. 3 on the Samuel Gain farm will not be good for more than 3 or 5 barrels a day.

In the Folsom district, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 3 on the Wesley Robison farm is holding up at 438 barrels a day; Mary A. Bennett No. 2, 100 barrels, and Catherine Barker No. 2, a new well, 130 barrels. The same company gave its No. 2 on the Samuel Talkington farm a shot and increased its production to 100 barrels a day.

In the Conway district, Tyler county, the Tyler Oil Company has completed its test on the Mary V. Leach farm and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper in the Keener sand.

In the Burning Springs district, Wirt county, W. C. Patterson & Co. have drilled their No. 7 on the Robinson petroleum tract into the Big Injun and have a show for a 100-barrel producer or better. As soon as the pay was tapped the well began to flow and drilling was suspended to move back the boiler.

On Indian Fork, Ritchie county, the Cairo Oil Company has drilled its test on the A. W. Smith farm through the salt sand and has a duster. The No. 4 on the J. B. Hallem farm has been completed and is producing 40 barrels a day.

In the Meadville district, in Tyler county, the Melrose Oil & Gas Company has drilled its test on the Thomas Ewell farm into the Big Injun and has a show for a 30-barrel producer natural.

In the Ten Mile district, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed its test on the G. E. West farm, and the hole stands full of fluid from the Gordon.

While employes on the M. West lease on the Volcano petroleum tract, in Ritchie county, were thawing out lead lines last Saturday, they set fire to a 600-barrel tank on the lease, containing 400 barrels of oil. The tank, oil and boiler house were consumed.

In the Bristoria field, Greene county, Pa., the Syndicate Oil Company has completed its test on the William Graham farm and has a 30-barrel producer in the deep sand. In the Mt. Morris district the Fayette Natural Gas Company has completed a test on the Calvin South farm and has a fair gasser in the Gordon.

In the Wolf creek district, in Washington county, O., Charles S. Cameron has drilled in his No. 31 on the N. E. Russell farm and has a show for a good producer. One mile west of the McIntyre development, Jefferson county, the Tent Oil Company has completed its test on the John Snider farm and has a duster in the Berea grit.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
Jan. 2 and 3....	141,628	Jan. 1 and 2....	79,911
Previously	64,597		
Total........	206,225		
Daily average.	68,742		

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
Jan. 2 and 3....	119,002	Jan. 1 and 2....	90,382
Previously	77,120		
Total........	196,122		
Daily average.	65,374		

The Oil Market.

Following are the Standard Oil Co.'s quotations for credit balances in the different fields: Tiona, \$2.00; Pennsylvania, \$1.84; Corning, \$1.65; New Castle, \$1.72; North Lima, \$1.36; South Lima, 1.31; Indiana, \$1.31; Whitehouse and Somerset, \$1.30; Ragland, 66c.

The Producers and Refiners Company quotes \$1.85 for Pennsylvania.

OIL CITY, Jan. 4.—Credit balances, \$1.85; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 141,735 bbls; average, 68,677 bbls; runs, 85,943 bbls; average, 42,972 bbls, shipments, Lima oil, 118,902 bbls; average, 65,341 bbls; runs, 90,382 bbls; average, 45,191 bbls.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—Oil—North Lima, \$1.36; South Lima and Indiana, \$1.31.

GEN. WOOD'S NOMINATION IS FAVORABLY REPORTED

President Sends Other Names to the Senate, Including William H. Taft.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The senate committee on military affairs today decided to report favorably the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood, to be major general. The vote stood 7 to 2, the affirmative senators being Practor, Warren, Foraker, Quarles, Alger, Cockrell and Pettus; the negatives, Scott and Blackburn. Senator Proctor was not present, but authorized his vote to be recorded. Hawley and Bate were absent.

The president sent to the senate the nominations of William H. Taft of Ohio, to be secretary of war, Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, to be civil governor of the Philippine islands, Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, to be vice civil governor of the Philippine islands; civil service commissioner, John C. Black, of Illinois; consul-general, Henry D. Saylor, Pennsylvania, at Coburg, Germany; assistants secretary of commerce and labor, Lawrence O. Murray, of Illinois; postmasters, Pennsylvania, Frank R. Hammond, Bolivar; Francis A. Thompson, Lilly; Michael Weyand, Beaver; West Virginia, John A. Dinsmore Keystone; John F. Lewis, Point Pealsant.

HALF MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN IOWA STATE CAPITOL

DES MOINES, IA., Jan. 4.—Fire today gutted the northwest wing of the Iowa capitol, causing a loss of \$500,000. The chamber of the house of representatives is a charred mass of debris, and cannot be repaired in time for the approaching session of the legislature. It was announced tonight that the legislature would meet in temporary quarters. The origin of the fire is unknown, and Gov. Cummins will order an investigation.

Washington Court House Changes.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—John G. Hall was today sworn in as county recorder to succeed W. F. Penn. John Irvin succeeded J. L. Rockey on the county poor board. T. C. Hopkins and D. W. Berry succeeded I. T. Hemphill and D. S. Cummins as jury commissioners. The board of county commissioners organized today by electing J. F. McClay president, C. E. Lockhart secretary and W. A. Britten assistant clerk.

An Evening With the Plays and Players

IN A NUTSHELL

ALVIN—Quiet Play, of Tender Appeal, Finely Acted by English Company.

NIXON—Musical Comedy That Goes With a Big Swing.

DUQUESNE—Mr. Hackett Has a Fine Comedy and Plays It With Dash.

EMPIRE—"Hoity-Toity," Good, Even With a No. 2 Company.

BIJOU—Inexcusable and Offensive Melodrama.

GRAND—Pantomime, Improved.

AVENUE—Bill Much Better Than the Program Indicates.

ACADEMY—Burlesque of Some Originality.

Alvin—"The Light That Failed."

Perhaps it would hardly be a just characterization to declare the drama that Miss Constance Fletcher has made from the widely-read Kipling book, "The Light That Failed," a great play; or even a technically effective play; but certainly in so far as it has been possible to pick out the salient incidents of a book, that in its original form is somewhat sketchy, and weld them into a play of coherence and appeal, Miss Fletcher has succeeded. Nor has Mr. Kipling's novel been followed. The drama does not send Dick Heldar back to the Soudan to receive that fatal bullet and plunge headlong from the camel's back into the dust, and die in Torpenhow's arms. In deference to the public abhorence of a sad ending the dramatist has more nearly followed Mr. Kipling's original draft of the story and given Dick the love and presence of Maisie in the hour of his supreme darkness and affliction. This deference to public taste has been skillfully effected in a fourth act full of intense pathos and beauty.

The play is in a prologue and four acts. The prologue introduces the war correspondents in camp in the Soudan and is interesting chiefly as an admirable picture of camp life on the desert sands. It is necessary, perhaps, as a sort of foregathering of the threads of the story, but is not apparently related closely to what comes after. The second act is in Maisie's studio, and reveals the real threads that the dramatist proposes to develop. The first act is quiet in tone and is evidently a necessary inclusion of certain explanatory dialogue that will make clear what follows. The second act has an exceedingly strong moment when Dick Heldar discovers his blindness, but with this exception the act, like the first, is quiet and unimpressive, judged by the ordinary standards of an acting drama. With the beginning of the third act the dramatic movement quickens and this and the two scenes of the fourth act, are vivid and intensely appealing.

Dick Heldar's love for Maisie. His own blindness, the love of the Red Haired Girl and the part that Bessie, "the tough girl," plays through her affection for Torpenhow, are the three themes worked out by the dramatist. Along with these there has been built into the play by its present producers a mass of excellent technical detail that speaks the true artistic instinct. The scene of the prologue is a beautiful and realistic one, giving in accurate details the picture of English army life in the Soudan. The reflection of studio life in London is admirably correct and gives forceful realism to the merely pictorial accessories.

But, after all is said with reference to the success of the play on its constructive and literary sides, and there has been serious questioning on this point, in the hands of Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott, supported by an all-English company of excellent players, it becomes an intensely interesting and strongly developed drama before the fall of the last curtain.

Mr. Robertson plays Dick Heldar with great force, and in the manifestation of some of the psychological phases of the character he rises to superb heights of realism. The actor is a man of marked personality and more than ordinary vital temperament. He nowhere affects the actor or seems to be conscious of his pose. Only once did he break the harmony of a characterization—the strongest appeal of which was its absolute naturalness. Nor is it to be supposed that Mr. Robertson resorts to melodramatic tone or movement to convey the horror of approaching blindness. On this point both playwright and actor agree with the utmost delicacy, and while the audience is made to understand with marvelous clearness the mental suffering of a man upon whom darkness is slowly creeping it is never dwelt upon with melodramtic sombreness. Mr. Robertson invests the part with great feeling and pathos. He has added little impulsive movements, but nowhere shows the mannerisms that we have come to regard as almost inseparable with the English star. He is simply an actor of fine intelligence, effective technique and superabundant personality. Miss Gertrude Elliott has developed into quite a beautiful matron and reminds one strikingly of her sister, Maxine, when that actress was younger. This is more especially true as to eyes and the profile contour of the head. As an actress Miss Elliott shows even greater development. The role of Maisie is a somewhat thankless one, but she plays an unsympathetic part with such grace and charm that the interest of the story as the audience grasps it really revolves around her in spite of the prominence of the character of Heldar's model, Bessie. In the last act Miss Elliott reveals emotional qualities of a very delicate and appealing kind. Her dismay at hearing of Dick's blindness, her sudden flash of anger and resentment toward the "Red Haired Girl" whom she knows loves Dick, and then in that wonderfully tender and pathetic love scene that has been created as a finale for the play, include glimpses of acting talent full of sweeet, womanly naturalness and fine knowledge of the technique of her art. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith's Torpenhow is a manly, fine piece of acting. The Bessie Broke Aurial Lee is real, if intensely English, in its tone. Every part is well taken, even the small character roles, such as the Beeton of Mr. Cosham and the Mrs. Hayes of Miss Griffin being capitally etched portraits of a group that doesn't seem to have a superfluous figure.

"The Light That Failed" is a play of tender sentiment. It does not nor can it be judged by the usual standards established, but for all that it is a story that Mr. Robertson and his charming American wife make wonderfully pathetic in its final moments. The audience was kindly and ought to have been larger.

Duquesne—"The Crown Prince."

Across the border from Ruritania lies Rhodoland, a kingdom where highwaymen attend royal balls and princes play highwayman, where queens fall in love with handsome Nobodies from Nowhere, and where swordplay and kisses beguile the hours. In Rhodoland is laid the scene of James K. Hackett's new play, which received practically its premier production at the Duquesne theater last night. "The Crown Prince" is a romantic comedy with plenty of melodramatic byplay, and affords Mr. Hackett a better chance than anything he has had since "The Pride of Jennico," and "The Prisoner of Zenda." And it reveals George H. Broadhurst in a new role also. We have known him as the author of screaming farces, and it looked for a while during the first act as if he could not leave the farceur behind, but from the second act onward "The Crown Prince" is an ideal romantic drama. The second act itself is the best of the four, a series of striking situations rising breathlessly to a fine climax.

The play revolves around the duplicity of the minister of war for Rhodoland, played by Joseph Brennan with much force. He has stolen the military plans of the neighboring kingdom of Moranta, the crown prince of which is to marry the queen of Rhodoland. By declaring war the minister hopes to defeat the neighbor kingdom, frustrate the wedding and marry the queen himself. The crown prince comes to the ball dressed as Romeo, to recover the stolen plans; he meets the queen, who by chance is dressed as Juliet; and it is a case of love at first sight. To recover the stolen plans the prince impersonates a highwayman, stops the carriage of the minister, secures the document, but is recognized by the queen, who was in the carriage. She believes him to be a highwayman, yet she shields him a number of times when pursued—indeed she all but lies to save him. In the last act, when he arrives in his proper role, she still believes him to be the highwayman, and not until just before the curtain falls is the comedy of errors cleared up. The play is full of stirring surprises and racy comedy.

Mr. Hackett played the crown prince with all the nonchalant dash he is capable of. In the comedy scenes he was as debonair, and in the rattling fight that closes the third act as heroic as could be desired. Miss Charlotte Walker as the queen shared the honors with him. Into the love scenes she put a coyness and abandon, into the scenes of indignation a fine earnestness that showed her artistic temperament at its best. The rest of the cast acquitted themselves most creditably, especially E. L. Duane as Furlong, whose comedy in the second act was a rare piece of work. Morgan Coman as Lieut. Bromstead and Kathryn Klyeo as Hilda, the juvenile lovers, need a little restraint; they played as if they thought their parts a good joke, which is partly the dramatist's fault, who has made their love scene in act 1 dangerously near to farce.

"The Crown Prince" caught the fancy of the audience immensely, and curtain calls were numerous; after act 3 a speech was imperative. And, speaking of curtains, the new asbestos curtain of the theater was down before the performance, and evoked as much satisfaction as if it had been a work of art.

Nixon—"The Prince of Pilsen."

With its stirring melodies and the "zwiebler" flavor of its comedy, "The Prince of Pilsen" has secured the firm favor of Pittsburgh playgoers. All manner of stage tricks are used to arouse the audience and appeals are made to the patriotism of the top balcony as well as to the critical judgment of the orchestra and the blase admiration of the front rows. All parts of the house at Nixon theater last night were satisfied with the initial production of the musical comedy in this city. For 10 minutes after the final curtain the great audience stood and applauded, calling in vain for Ivar Anderson and his blue-coated jackies and chorus of flower girls to come back and sing but another bar of the rollicking finale. The sight of old glory, the gleam of swords, the smile of lovely women and the resonant brass in an over-worked orchestra stirred the audience into an interest of melodramatic intensity. There are times in the piece, and especially in the first act, when people sit and calmly wait for the next turn, but the hint of dragging action here is forgotten when the male chorus sings the wonderfully popular "Stein Song" and "Old Heidelberg." In the second act everything moves along at a rip-roaring pace, and with logical climaxes calculated to culminate gracefully in the patriotic finale. The swing of Gustav Luders' music saves any dull places which might be found in Frank Pixley's book.

There is striking originality in the comedy. At times there is a suggestion of the slap-stick in the work of John W. Ransone, who carries the burden of the comedy as "Hans Wagner, the Cincinnati brewer," who is mistaken for the prince of Pilsen, but his work is thoroughly clean and enjoyable. Hobart Smock has a delightfully sweet voice and his duet with Belle Bucklin, "The Tale of the Sea Shell," won many encores. Polly Guzman, Louise Moore, Joseph Doner and Victor Morley complete the list of efficient principals. The production is gorgeously mounted.

Grand—The Pantomime.

Entering the third week of its career the big Christmas spectacle, "Babes in the Woods," at the Grand is almost a new show, and all the old features have been so perfected that the pretty entertainment runs with most satisfactory and effective smoothness. Master Walter Stanton, who will be remembered as the funny rooster of last year's pantomime, assumes his old role this week and was welcomed with shouts of applause. Among the other specialties are the "Yankee Comedy Four," and Mr. Ingersoll sings a new parody on Bedalia. The premiere dancers have some new and amazingly pretty figures. The pantomime is now as well near complete as a spectacle of this class of entertainment can be made from the resources at hand. It is announced that next week is the last week of the pantomime.

Empire, "Hoity-Toity."

For several weeks Manager McCullough has been conspicuously successful in providing the patrons of the Empire with a thoroughly good time. Last night marked the best of the series of entertainments from the standpoint of fun. If any doubt existed as to the ability of Weber & Fields' production of the inimitable "Hoity-Toity" to rouse all the risibles of its hearers it was dispelled long before the second act, the real "Hoity-Toity" was completed. A packed house testified to its appreciation of the medley of comicalities by applause as contagious as it was hearty. Fun stands out pre-eminent in the entire program. The trio of Germans, stupid and ridiculous, brought down the house time after time. The few who didn't see the humor in their bank fun, held on to their seats when they acted the part of amateurs in a friendly poker game. Harry Richards and Lillian Durham as General Steele, the American billionaire, and Lady Grafter, put on a bit of Monte Carlo love making that made everybody happy. The chorous, a bevy of remarkably pretty girls, contains some rich voices and the musical numbers and scenic effects were unusually good.

Avenue—Vaudeville.

The vaudeville show at the Avenue theater this week is a much better one than was expected by the first glance at the bill. Henry Lee's impersonations of "Great men—Past and Present" is, of course, artistically the best offering on the program, but for regular patrons of variety the dash of novelty is lacking. Clayton White and Marie Stewart made a merited hit with their new sketch, "In Paris," a humorous one act involving a wayward husband, a trusting wife, and a dashing friend. Burke and Larue and their "Inky Boys" have a good novelty in the laughable comedy, entitled "The Silver Moon," and the Sander trio of acrobats offer an act in which almost every feat is a novelty. The many friends of Charley Ernst will be pleased to hear that the old St. Louis minstrel is this year doing the best stunt of his career. His monologue is full of new and witty declarations, and his singing has improved marvelously. T. Nelson Downs kept the audience guessing with his clever coin palming, and Aurie Dagwell is a pleasing and tuneful singer of the songs of long ago. Stanley and Brockmann are a clever musical duo, and the Misses Delmore won applause with vocal and instrumental selections, and Wood and Ray have a nonsensical skit, the humor of which is largely lost through their interpretation of it.

Bijou—"A Desperate Chance."

Somewhat modified in the frenzy of its personal and melodramatic features this vicious production from the pen of Theodora Kremer is playing a return engagement at the Bijou. It is a pity to find actors so good as Miss Lillian Bayer, for instance, giving time and talents to the interpretation of a play that has absolutely no reason for existence. The man who, even for much money, will base a stage performance on a crime so nauseatingly repulsive, and the managers who put it forward, may reap a temporary reward, but they forfeit infinitely more in the loss to them of the esteem of the more thoughtful public. "A Desperate Chance" is an insult to the intelligence of even melodramatic patrons.

Academy—"The Utopians."

"The Utopians" drew unusually large audiences at the two performances yesterday and did much to sustain the reputation of the show for good burlesque and vaudeville. The comedians are funny and the chorus is pretty, and numerous encores showed the appreciation of the audience. The two burlettas run along the usual lines, but some of the situations are really original and the musical numbers are of the catchy popular kind. Tom McRae has a great country boy character in his turn with Arline Wyatt, while George B. Alexander, assisted by other actors, presents some good dramatic acting in a three-scene sketch called "A Vagabond Hero." Joe Madden and John Jess are funny in their comedy turn and Emmonds, Emerson and Emmonds produced much eccentric fun in an act called "Tourists." George H. Diamond has some new songs to illustrate pictures and sang them well.

"Peggy from Paris."

"Peggy from Paris" is coming to Pittsburgh and next Monday night will begin a week's engagement at the Nixon theater. This musical comedy which has made a tremendous hit wherever it has been presented is by George Ade and William Loraine, and the universal verdict is that it is musical and comical. It has the record of a run of four months in Chicago, five in Boston and three in New York. The entire and original New York company and production will be seen in this city.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

James G. Brooks	Pittsburgh
Mabel Kenner	Allegheny
Edgar N. Lucas	Duquesne
Agnes H. David	Uniontown
John McDonnell	Pittsburgh
Catherine Gallagher	McKeesport
Fred H. Ebling	Pittsburgh
Sarah E. Griffin	Pittsburgh
David P. McGrew, Jr.	West Elizabeth
Vida N. White	Blair Station
Thomas Shelly	Pittsburgh
Gertrude Dolan	Pittsburgh
Joseph Floyd	McKeesport
Mary Talinger	McKeesport
Joseph Loew	Coraopolis
Katherine Schuster	Sewickley
Joseph Strouse	Latrobe
Sylvia Mayer	Pittsburgh
Jacob Cooper	Pittsburgh
Fannie Leff	Pittsburgh
Peter L. Schmidt	Pittsburgh
Agnes L. Maher	Pittsburgh
D. A. Stewart	Vineyard Hill, O.
Elsie E. Vogler	Lynn, O.

Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y., cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles.

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—MRS. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y. — *\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 56 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada, and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.

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that henceforth when we want the most comfortable, the latest, the most stylish and the best wearing shoes and Stockings, we will go to

W. B. LOVELESS CO.,
Sixth and Penn.

LOVELESS

And Now Before Stock Taking

We come to bargain selling time—Dropped patterns and remnants in almost endless variety.

CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS

Remnant prices—just about one-half regular—
Wiltons \$1.25 a yard.
Bigelow Axminsters, \$1.00 a yard.
Axminsters, 75c a yard.
Wilton Velvets, 85c a yard.
Velvets, 65c a yard.
Body Brussels, 85c a yard.
Inlaid Linoleums, \$1.00 a yard.
Printed Linoleums, 55c, 50c and 40c a yard.
Oil Cloths, 25c a yard.

Carpet squares and fringed rugs made from remnants at remnant prices.

Oliver McClintock Co.
219 Fifth Avenue.

McJUNKIN DAIRY
ESTABLISHED 1875
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Special Baby Milk—Windsor Whipping Cream
CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER STRICTLY FRESH EGGS

Please give our milk and cream a trial.
Our milk is fifty per cent richer in cream than the law requires.
Over nine thousand families in Greater Pittsburgh are using our milk and cream.
We guarantee the absolute purity and healthfulness of our goods.
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Temporary Office, 3153 Penn Ave., until our new plant at 30th and Liberty is completed. Stand in Liberty Market

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"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, off and on, for twenty years. I know it will do all that is claimed for it, and even more."—Rev. P. C. HUNT, Houston, Texas.

Makes the hair grow because it is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, also, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. And it always restores color to gray hair, always, all the rich, healthy color of early life.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
One saved dollar deposited in this strong bank is worth a thousand spent foolishly—
4% COMPOUND INTEREST
makes savings grow rapidly.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000. SURPLUS \$1,000,000.
ASSETS \$13,000,000.
Send for handsomely illustrated booklet.
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Male Help.

ANY intelligent person may earn [illegible] monthly in spare time corresponding for newspapers, no canvassing. [illegible] Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. [illegible]

BOY—Good strong errand boy, fairly acquainted with the city; must give reference. [illegible] 415 Penn ave.

[illegible]MAKER—First-class, able to [illegible] factory. Apply to [illegible], United States Macaroni factory, Carnegie, Pa.

CLERK—Bill clerk wanted; also assistant bookkeeper. Address L 94, The Gazette.

COAL MINERS, standard wages, [illegible] miles from city; fare paid. 1621 Penn ave.

ERRAND BOYS—From Squirrel Hill, [illegible] districts. Apply to Horne-Stewart Co., Fifth ave.

MAN for marking house packages in shipping department of large manufacturing concern. Address P 92, The Gazette.

MAN for position of route foreman for laundry; must invest \$1,000. Address S S, The Gazette.

MARION STEAM SHOVEL ENGINEERS AND CRANESMEN; also some good rock foremen. Apply on the work at Blairsville Intersection, P. R. R. Thomas McNally, contractor.

MEAT CUTTERS—Two first-class meat cutters at once. McKeesport Provision Co.

SALESMEN wanted; saleswomen, errand boys, wrappers; at once. W. M. Laird Co., [illegible] Smithfield st.

SALESMAN—Wanted, an experienced salesman of ability to take full charge of our business in Pittsburgh and surrounding towns for a [illegible] line of goods; liberal inducements; a long contract will be made with a man furnishing A No. 1 references. Home Comfort [illegible] facturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMAN—By prominent manufacturing supply house; experienced man, capable of taking charge of salesmen; give age, experience and salary expected. Address [illegible] Gazette.

SALESMAN—Experienced and successful machinery and belting salesman, acquainted with manufacturing trade in city and suburbs; state age, experience, reference and salary. T 2, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—A first-class salesman for clothing and furnishing store at East Liverpool, O.; good wages and permanent position to the right man. References required. Address Box 38, East Liverpool, O.

SALESMAN—Wanted, good salesman for Pittsburgh and vicinity; salary and commission; state experience. Address N 5, The Gazette.

ROUGH CARPENTERS, machinists, laborers for inside work; \$1.85 per day. 1621 Penn ave., city.

STEAM SHOVEL CREW, drivers, \$45 per week. 1621 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

YOUNG MEN—To learn telegraphy, day or evening, and accept railroad positions paying from \$45 to \$125 per month. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

Female Help.

COOK and chambermaid, waitress. Mrs. McKnight, 18 North st., Pittsburgh.

COOK—Reference required. Call 630 North Highland ave.

GIRL—To assist with general housework; can go home at night; good wages. 691 Collins ave., E. E.

GIRL—Experienced dining room girl. Horne hotel, Duquesne way.

GIRL for general housework. 214 Winebiddle ave.

OPERATOR—Telegraph operator wanted in general office; reference. Address N 36, The Gazette.

WANTED—Elderly woman to keep house of three rooms for stenographer; small wages, light work and good home for right party. Box 324, Beaver, Pa.

WOMEN—Five bright young women, who are capable of interviewing people; good salary. Apply at The Pittsburgh Gazette classified adv. department.

YOUNG LADIES—To learn telegraphy for city positions. Apply Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

Male and Female Help.

WANTED BY W. M. LAIRD COMPANY, SHOE SALESMEN, SHOE SALESWOMEN, WRAPPERS AND CASH BOYS.

HELP wanted; the Royal Washing Machine Co., 909 East st., Allegheny, wants an honest person in every locality to show the best washer on earth; good wages and [illegible]

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SALESWOMEN, salesmen, errand boys, wrappers; at once. W. M. Laird Co., [illegible]

Situations—Male.

POSITION by young man of ability; [illegible] experience on road; desires any kind of position in city where good head and willingness will be appreciated. Address P. O. [illegible] Mt. Oliver, Pa.

JAPANESE faithful valet; also the [illegible] butler just from New York [illegible] situation; highest New York references. [illegible], W 7, Gazette.

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REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Call and see us, or telephone or write about that property of yours.

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WANTED—We have clients with cash and estate to trade for good grocery, [illegible] or general store stocks. THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Generator—[illegible] volts, alternating current; state make, length of time used, price and where it [illegible] Address [illegible] Pittsburgh P. O.

WILL PAY CASH for old gold or silver, watches, diamonds or jewelry, new or broken. Address or call, 2707 Butler st.

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ALBERT ST., 5, MT. WASHINGTON—Furnished room, [illegible]

ATWOOD ST., 417—Four nicely furnished rooms, every convenience; phone 2588 Park.

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CLIFF ST., 14, near Gist, nicely furnished large front room, one smaller room, all modern conveniences; finest location in city; good neighborhood, 12 minutes walk from postoffice; \$1 and \$3 per week.

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FRIENDSHIP PARK, 4748, two nicely furnished rooms, 2d, 3d floors; rough washing included; newly furnished.

IRWIN ST., 905, corner Western—Very desirable furnished room; all conveniences; $12.

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LOGAN ST., 6—Well-furnished front room, near town; price reasonable.

MAIN ST., 4118—Nice large front room; gentlemen only; near Penn ave.

MEADE ST., 308, Wilkinsburg—Nicely furnished front room with alcove, gas, bath.

MODEL HOTEL, 516 Ross st., cor. Fourth ave. Furnished rooms and lodging; rates reasonable.

PENN AVE., 3147—Three elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

PLUMMER ST., 4619, Lawrenceville, nice large front room, convenient location; gentlemen only.

ROSS AVE., 434, Wilkinsburg—Large neatly furnished room, all modern conveniences; [illegible]ntlemen.

[illegible]RAH ST., 1813, S. S.—Large, nicely fur[illegible]hed room; all conveniences.

[illegible]COND floor front room; gentlemen pre[illegible]ed; rent reasonable. M 93, The Gazette.

[illegible]RIDAN AVE., 105, Bellevue, one fur[illegible] room; all modern conveniences.

[illegible]TH AVE., 436, WILKINSBURG—Fur[illegible] rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen only, [illegible]nient location.

[illegible]TH AVE., 520, WILKINSBURG—Large, [illegible]ly furnished room, gentlemen only; conven[illegible] location.

[illegible]UTH AVE., 1024, Wilkinsburg, furnished [illegible]ms with or without housekeeping.

[illegible]NE ST., 44, city—For rent, furnished rooms [illegible]r ladies; reasonable.

[illegible]EBSTER AVE., 508, two nicely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen only; near business.

WEST ST., 616, Wilkinsburg—Two or three unfurnished rooms; also one furnished.

WEST LIBERTY BOROUGH—Two or three rooms for gentlemen or couple without children. Sill's Place.

WYLIE AVE., 1017—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; also rooms for men; $1.50 week.

WYLIE AVE., 608, third floor—Furnished room for two gentlemen; all conveniences.

East End.

ALPHA TERRACE, 24—Nicely furnished room; private family; Highland cars to Hays street.

CARROLL ST., 234—Furnished rooms for ladies or couple; all conveniences; $9 month.

COLLINS AVE., 353—Four furnished rooms; young men only.

EUCLID AVE., 621, NORTH, East End, nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 3804—Hotel Beechwood, Oakland; newly furnished rooms; gentlemen; reasonable rent.

GRAHAM ST., 543—Two nicely furnished rooms, every convenience; young men only.

HAGY ST., 4, near corner South Negley ave. and Claybourne st.—Second floor front room[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Allegheny.

MORRISON AVE., 1105—Two connecting furnished rooms; bath, gases, 'phone. Bellevue car.

NORTH AVE., WEST, 406, nicely furnished room; every convenience; splendid location.

NORTH AVE., 867 W. (Cor. Grant)—Two connecting furnished rooms; gases; bath; three or four gentlemen.

NORTH AVE., WEST, 406—Nicely furnished room; every convenience; splendid location.

NORTH DIAMOND, 111, West—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping.

NORTH WEST, 306—Nicely furnished rooms, private family.

PALO ALTO, 1205—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; conveniences; 5 minutes Fort Wayne depot.

PALO ALTO, 1212—Desirable furnished rooms with board; all conveniences.

POPLAR ST., 1213—Large furnished room; suitable for gentlemen; bath, both gases.

REBECCA ST., 1007—Newly furnished front room, with or without board.

REBECCA ST., 707—Furnished room, both gases, bath; for two gentlemen.

RESACA ST., 1233—Nicely furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; $5.50 week.

RIDGE AVE., 1135, Allegheny—Two or three choice rooms furnished, suitable for light housekeeping or meals if desired.

RIDGE AVE., 605—Furnished room with board; meal ticket $3.75; all conveniences.

RIDGE AVE., 603—Two neatly furnished rooms, bath, gases; for three gentlemen.

RIDGE AVE., 611—Furnished mansard room with board; three gentlemen.

SANDUSKY ST., 912—Near Montgomery; hall room; gases, bath privilege; $1.50 week.

SHERMAN AVE., 1210, Allegheny—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

TAGGART ST., 97—Furnished room; gas, etc.; Charles st. car; $3 week.

TAYLOR ST., 413—Three furnished rooms, gases, bath, near Resaca street.

UNION AVE., 605—Nicely furnished rooms with board; every convenience; splendid location.

W. NORTH AVE., 412—Two furnished rooms; one front, one back; all conveniences.

W. NORTH AVE., 911—Two furnished rooms, all conveniences; near Grant ave.

W. NORTH AVE., 6—Two furnished rooms, all conveniences, near Federal.

W. DIMOND ST., 814—Neatly furnished second story front room; conveniences.

WASHINGTON ST., 526—Large newly furnished front room; also back room; gases, bath, hot water.

WASHINGTON ST., 524, near Cedar—Furnished rooms bath, gases, hot water, etc.

WESTERN AVE., 821—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; near park; gentleman preferred.

WEST PARK WAY, 15—Furnished room for light housekeeping.

WESTERN AVE., 929—Four furnished rooms for light housekeeping; conveniences.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

PENN AVE., 523, Wilkinsburg—Three furnished and one unfurnished room, all conveniences.

PENN AVE., 515, Wilkinsburg—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping.

WYLIE AVE., 2241—Three unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; rent $13.

East End.

MURTLAND AVE., 1003—Three large unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; near car line.

Allegheny.

CABINET ST., 1008—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences.

IRWIN AVE., 1221, three unfurnished rooms, second floor, all conveniences; terms moderate.

MONITOR AVE., third door from California ave., Avalon—Unfurnished rooms; new house; conveniences.

RESACA ST., 1209—Five unfurnished rooms; [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 323-4 Lewis building.

Safes.

BARGAIN SALE of fireproof safes going on; 25 per cent less than ever sold; a lot of second-hand safes at one-half of actual cost. C. W. Franklin, 126 Fourth ave. Booklets mailed free.

Birds and Dogs.

FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred cocker spaniels, reasonable. Address 69 Miller st.

Miscellaneous.

J. G. LAUER'S TOY HOUSE, 620 LIBERTY STREET.

TOYS AND GAMES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SLEIGHS and SLEDS FOR BOYS. FOR GIRLS.

Push Sleighs NEW ARRIVALS JUST IN BY EXPRESS FROM FACTORY.

PATENT FLEXIBLE STEEL RUNNERS, SLEDS AND COASTERS FROM 50c to $15.00.

FIRE SALE

$5,000 worth of fine pictures slightly damaged by smoke. Sale begins Tuesday, January 5. Everything at half price.

TREGANOWAN,
437 PENN AVE.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

FOR SALE—An Aitken Bible published in Philadelphia in 1782. Address J. B. Gill, Steubenville, O.

THREE good business places; also roll-top desk, safe and pool tables. 212 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—A 20-foot hardwood counter; reasonable. 5106 Liberty.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE.

FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, PARLOR ORGAN, BRASS BED, CURLY BIRCH FOLDING BED, HAIR MATTRESSES, PICTURES AND CURTAINS, LOT OF CLOTHING, LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, CHILDREN'S COATS AND DRESSES, THE STOCK OF A LADIES' TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, MOVED TO THE STORE FOR SALE JAN. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE ROOMS OF THE HENRY AUCTION CO., 124 & 126 NINTH ST.

[illegible]

HENRY AUCTION CO., Auctioneers.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Did You Spend All Your Money?

[illegible]

Six Per Cent.
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.
CAPITAL, [illegible]

MONEY LOANED TO ANY AMOUNT [illegible]

[illegible]

G. M. LAUGHLIN, President.
Attest: A. S. BEYMER, Cashier.

VOCAL.

WILLIAM M. STEVENSON

Voice Production.

AND SINGING.

Studio, 244 Fifth Avenue.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

IN the court of common pleas, No. 1, No. 198, December term, 1903.

In the matter of the petition of the city of Allegheny for the appointment of viewers to ascertain the costs, damages and expenses, and assess the benefits for grading, paving and curbing and damage by grade of Fleming avenue, from Termon avenue to Antrim street, Eleventh ward.

Notice is hereby given to all parties in interest that the undersigned viewers, duly appointed by the court in the foregoing matter, have prepared a revised schedule, showing the damages, costs and expenses ascertained and allowed, and the benefits assessed for the foregoing [illegible]

[illegible]

Total	$ 32,422 22	
Interest	18,203 74	
Rents	495 00	
		52,122 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses	$ 6,487 24	
Expenses	2,028 85	
Commissions	[illegible]	
		21,398 58
Dividends		17,000 00

Pittsburgh, S. S., Jan. 4, 1904.
E. G. SHULZE, Secretary.

A check for your rents on the first day of every month if this company handles your property.

Union Realty Company,
Owned and operated by Iron City Trust Co.,
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.
Penn Ave and Ninth St.

PRICES VERY IRREGULAR IN THE EASTERN MARKET

Early Strength Followed by Decided Weakness, With a Good Recovery at the Close—Local Stocks Were Extremely Dull.

By JOHN G. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The eastern stock market yesterday was one of the most irregular that has been witnessed for weeks. At the opening there was an entire absence of the weakness which was so pronounced a feature on Saturday. London prices were strong and higher, and initial transactions on this side were at advances ranging from ½ to 1½ per cent. The basis for the change in sentiment was the more pacific tenor of the dispatches relating to the situation in the far east. The most substantial indication that war was not so imminent as feared at the close of last week was the advance in British consols and the rise of 2½ per cent in Japanese bonds in the London market. Foreigners were apparently taking back the stocks they sold so freely on Saturday, and various pools were active in supporting their specialties. Amalgamated Copper opened more than a point higher at 58½ and advanced to 49¾. Sugar opened 1¼ higher at 125¼ and was rushed up to 128. The United States issues were notably strong, the common rallying to 12, the preferred to 58¾ and the bonds to 70½. Southern Pacific led the rally in the railroads, but the whole list made substantial gains. This was the situation at the close of the first hour. Then a period of hesitation ensued, followed by some profit-taking, and finally the whole market became decidedly weak. Steel preferred broke to 54⅝, Sugar to 123⅝, Amalgamated Copper to 47½, Brooklyn Rapid Transit to 48½, Rock Island to 22¼, Atchison to 67, Delaware & Hudson to 163, Illinois Central to 129⅝ and Chesapeake & Ohio to 32¾—all representing a loss compared with the lowest prices on Saturday. Union Pacific, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Reading and a few other stocks declined to Saturday's low point, and for a little while the market had the appearance of becoming demoralized. Another period of hesitation ensued, and then a slow recovery, which continued for the remainder of the day. Nearly all the midday losses were recovered and the market finally closed steady to firm at about the opening prices. The sales for the day foot up 625,000 shares.

There was no news to account for the weakness during the middle part of the day, nor for the recovery in the latter part of the afternoon. The movement, however, demonstrated that prices declined much more easily than they advanced, and that on the rallies the buying power became smaller. This was discouraging to the bulls. Traders who keep tab on certain specialties with the view to discovering the attitude of the dominating interests in the market made much of a sharp break in Standard Oil stock on the "curb" market, which finally closed at 650 bid, as compared with 663 bid on Saturday.

Call money rates opened at 6 per cent and gradually declined to 4 per cent at the close. The street still feels assured of steadily declining rates during this month.

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation are scheduled to meet this afternoon to hear the report of earnings for the past quarter and to take action on the dividends. No information will likely come out until after market hours. Unless the showing as to earnings varies greatly from current estimates, the effect upon the market will not be pronounced. More attention will be directed to the report of orders on hand, as this will be a straw indicating the state of the trade. A continuance of the reduced rate of dividend on the common stock is not looked for, and a sale of the dividend was reported during the day at 17 cents. The regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock is expected, and the announcement may cause a rally in the stock and bonds.

The local stock market remained extremely dull. The members of the Pittsburgh stock exchange held their annual election during the day, and while the interest in the outcome was insignificant, compared with the same event last year, it may have had something to do with curtailing business. Westinghouse Electric was the leader in the dealings. It was affected by the break in the east, where the price dropped from the equivalent of 85 to 80. At the opening on the local board small lots sold at 84 to 84¼, but the price quickly declined to 81½. At the close there was a recovery to 83 bid. Manufacturers Light and Heat was moderately active, selling at 30 to 30½ and closing at 30¼, being unchanged for the day. The fluctuations in Pittsburgh Coal preferred were narrower than for some time past, the stock selling at 58⅜ to 58½, and closing at 58⅜ bid. There were no transactions in or quotations on the common stock. Crucible Steel common sold off a fraction to 4⅝ and the preferred declined to 30¾. In the remainder of the list the trading was light and prices nominally unchanged.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday foot up 1,743 shares and $12,000 bonds, as follows:

10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

10 Crucible	4⅝	5 Crucible pfd	31
10 do	4½	50 U. S. Steel pf.	55¾
10 do	4½	10 U. S. Steel	12
10 do	4⅝	110 Brewing	24½
5 Mfrs. L. & H.	30½		

10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

20 Electric 2ds	84¼	15 Pgh. Coal pfd.	58½
5 do	84¼	$100 U.S.S. s.f.5s.	70½
40 do	84	5 Crucible pfd.	30¾
10 do	84	10 Brewing	24½
50 do	84	100 Crucible	4⅝
25 do	84	30 U. S. Steel	11¾
60 do	84	100 Mfrs. L. & H.	30¼
20 do	84	16 do	30¼
50 Pgh. Coal pfd	58½	33 do	30¼
25 do	58½	10 U. S. Steel pf.	56½
50 do	58½	6 do	56⅜
50 do	58½	10 do	55⅞
20 do	58½		

12:30 P. M. to 2 P. M.

15 Pgh. Coal pfd	58⅜	25 Ohio Fuel	37
100 Electric 2ds	81½	20 Mfrs. L. & H.	30
15 do	81½	50 do	30¼
10 do	81½	20 do	30¼
35 do	81½	30 do	30¼
50 do	81½	20 do	30¼
50 do	81½	60 do	30¼
15 do	81½	*$5000 Highland s.d. S.3½s.	100
15 do	81½		
10 U. S. Steel pf	55¾		

2 P. M. to 3 P. M.

†$5000 Brew. 6s.	110½	20 Electric 2ds.	82½
†$1000 do	110½	70 Fire Proof pf.	22¼
4 W. Airbrake	138	50 Pgh. Coal pfd.	58⅜
10 Brewing	24½	35 do	58⅜
5 do	24½	15 do	58⅜
15 Electric 2ds	82½		

*At auction, for account of whom it may concern. †Ex-coupon.

Summary.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
135 Brewing	24½	24½	24½	0
140 Crucible Steel	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
9 Do preferred	31	30¾	30¾	—¼
70 Fire P. pfd	22¼	22¼	22¼	—¾
354 M. L. & H.	*30½	30	30¼	0
25 Ohio Fuel	37	37	37	+½
325 Pgh. Coal pfd.	58½	58⅜	58⅜	—⅛
40 U. S. Steel	12	11¾	11¾	—¾
36 Do preferred	56½	55¾	55¾	—1⅜
4 W. Airbrake	138	138	138	+1
555 W. Elec. 2ds	84¼	81½	82½	—3½
1743				
BONDS.				
†$5000 Brewing 6s	110½	110½	110½	+¼
‡5000 Highland sub. dis. Sch.3½s	100	100	100	—28
1000 U. S. S. s.f.5s	70½	70½	70½	+¼
$12000				

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-coupon. ‡At auction, for account of whom it may concern.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Mfrs. Light & Heat	50	30	30⅜
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	37	....
Peoples Pipeage	25	....	20
Luster Mining	10	9	....
Pleasant Valley Traction	25	25¼	....
West. Electric 2d pfd.	50	83	84
Consolidated Ice pfd.	50	....	23¼
Crucible Steel	100	4⅝	4¾
Do preferred	100	30½	30¾
Monon. River Coal pfd.	50	26	27½
Marsden	100	....	4
National Fire Proof	50	6⅝	7
Do preferred	50	22	23
Philadelphia Co.	50	40	40⅛
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	24	....
Do preferred	50	43	44
Pittsburgh Coal pfd.	100	58⅜	....
*Pittsburgh Plate Glass	100	105	109
Pittsburgh Stove & Range pfd	50	3½	4⅝
United States Steel	100	11½	11⅝
Do preferred	100	55½	56
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	....	138
BONDS.			
B., K. & A. Traction 6s	....	115¼	....
*P., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s	....	91½	....
Consolidated Gas 5s	....	....	103½
Monon. River Coal 6s	....	111	113¼
Philadelphia Co. 5s	....	100	101½
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	....	110	110½
Citizens Traction 5s	....	112	....

*Ex-interest or ex-dividend.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Four important dividend meetings are scheduled for this week, two of them for today. The first in importance is the meeting of the United States Steel directors. In New York yesterday the dividend on the common stock sold at 17 cents a share, which is accepted as an indication of how the street feels about the likelihood of the 50-cent dividend on this stock being maintained. There was little doubt expressed about the regular dividend on the preferred. Today the directors of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company are scheduled to meet to take action on the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock. At the corresponding period last year the dividend was declared December 30 and paid January 21. The stock yesterday gave no indication of the action of the directors, being nominally quoted at 26 bid, 27½ asked. On Thursday the directors of National Fire Proofing are scheduled to meet to take action on the preferred dividend. A year ago this dividend was paid on January 23. The stock yesterday declined 75 cents a share to 22¼, while the common was nominally quoted at 6⅝ bid, 7 asked. Action on the quarterly dividend on Pittsburgh Coal preferred is also due this week. Last year it was declared on the 8th of January and paid on the 24th. This stock was quoted yesterday at 58⅜ to 58½, and closed at 58⅜ bid. There were no quotations on the common stock.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass was quoted ex-dividend at 105 bid, 109 asked. The annual meeting of this company will be held next month. For nearly two years holders have been looking for an increase in the rate of dividend and within that time the market value of the stock has declined $50 a share.

Wall street deferred Russo-Japanese hostilities yesterday, but the Chicago wheat market remained on a war basis. The export clearances amounted to 854,000 bushels. Primary receipts and shipments were also heavy. The visible supply is now estimated at 38,204,000 bushels, a decrease of 11,534,000 bushels compared with the corresponding period one year ago.

The net earnings of Louisville & Nashville for November decreased $65,600. For the same month Norfolk & Western reported an increase in net of $76,000.

Westinghouse Electric declined easily to 81½ here and to 80 in New York, and recovered just as easily to 83 bid at the close.

The prevalence of zero weather swells the profits of the natural gas companies, and if monetary conditions were favorable the market for this class of stocks would improve. Yesterday Manufacturers Light & Heat was steady at 30 to 30½, while Ohio Fuel Supply advanced half a point to 37. Philadelphia Company common was quoted at 40 bid, 40⅛ asked.

The German Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent payable January 11.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on Harbison-Walker preferred will be paid January 20 to stock of record January 10.

Secretary W. W. Chaplin resumed his duties at the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday after an absence of two weeks due to an accident in falling upon the icy sidewalk.

Lytle & Davis, members of the Pittsburgh stock exchange, have removed to larger quarters on the second floor of the Park building.

The Arizona copper stocks in which Boston, Pittsburgh and Marquette capital is interested were quite strong yesterday. Lake Superior and Pittsburgh advanced to 90 bid, Pittsburgh and Duluth sold at 35, and Junction Development was firmer. A dispatch received from Marquette by A. E. Masten & Co., said: "Another big strike on Lake Superior and Pittsburgh. It is on the southwest drift. They are now in the same ore 1,320 feet southeast and 1,800 feet northwest. There is also an important strike reported in the Junction. The find in the Lake Superior and Pittsburgh 1,800 feet to the northwest is very important to Pittsburgh and Duluth, as it is only 1,900 feet from their workings. No. 2 says this strike on Lake Superior and Pittsburgh is the most important made in the west."

Copper advanced £1, 5 shillings in the London market yesterday and closed strong. Boston copper men say a foreign war would greatly increase the consumption of the metal.

The gross earnings of Wabash for the fourth week in December increased $84,000 and for the month increased $186,000.

Charles H. McSwigan, formerly connected with the Carnegie Steel Company, is in charge as manager of the branch of C. I. Hudson & Co., members of the Manufacturers stock exchange, which was opened yesterday in the Frick building.

According to the United States Investor, bond sales for December amounted to $11,392,816, not including temporary loans; a decrease of $4,167,302 over November and an increase of $2,612,420 over December, 1902.

On the Pittsburgh Industrial exchange yesterday Franklin Trust was offered at 62 and International Savings and Trust at 30.

Sterling exchange stiffened sharply yesterday and no engagements of gold for import were reported locally, but London advices stated that receipts there of $1,250,000 of gold had all been secured for New York.

The directors of the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 4½ per cent.

The New York bond market yesterday was heavy. The sales amounted to a par value of $2,430,000.

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges were $2,030,127, an increase of $556,000.

Stock market remained very dull and prices averaged lower.

Sales foot up 1,743 shares stock and $12,000 bonds.

Westinghouse Electric broke to 81½, but recovered to 83 bid.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred declined to 58⅜ and River Coal preferred was offered at 27½.

Light and Heat sold at 30½ to 30, and recovered to 30¼.

IN WALL STREET.

Stock market was very erratic, but closed fairly steady.

New York secured $1,250,000 gold that arrived in the London market.

Steel preferred led the market, with sales aggregating [illegible],370 shares.

Amalgamated Copper advanced to 49¾, broke to 47½ and rallied to 48⅞ on sales of [illegible],800 shares.

Bond market was heavy on sales of $2,430,000. United States bonds unchanged.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

It is reported that William Greene, president of the Greene Copper Company, is to resign from the presidency of the company in a few days.

A dispatch from Buena Vista, Col., says it is reported that Alfonse Blanchard uncovered a vein of silver at the bottom of a 100-foot shaft at the Fair Play mine, two miles above St. Elmo. The ore assays 7,800 ounces of native silver and one of gold to the ton.

The Tonapah Mining Company is reported to have suspended underground operations. No reason is assigned.

The Frisco mine was sold at sheriff's sale at Wallace, Ida., last week, and was bid in by Frederick Burbridge of Spokane, representing D. M. Hyman, the president of the company, for $108,772 85. Mr. Burbridge was the only bidder. According to the foreclosure decree, bonds were to be accepted in payment for the property, and consequently but a comparatively small amount of the bid was paid in cash. Mr. Hyman was the owner of the majority of the bonds, and he requested foreclosure proceedings to be made. All the mining claims, water rights, concentrator, all parcels and lots of land and all other property of the Frisco Mining Company were included in the sale.

The Franklin output for December was 561 tons copper.

The Champion is now stamping the richest amygdaloid rock in the Lake Superior country. It is installing the largest air compressor south of Portage Lake and increasing its milling facilities 50 per cent. It is enlarging its mine openings and preparing for a much larger product this year.

Diamond drill work has revealed supposedly the Baltic lode at the Globe property, next south of the Champion, and it may be developed by a shaft next summer.

The record of shipments for 1903 from the Tintic district in Utah makes a remarkable showing. The total increase of tonnage over the year before was nearly or quite 500,000 tons. If it had not been for the fire in the Bullion-Beck mine, the increase would have been much larger. According to the records of the samplers, 33 mines contributed to the output, shipping a little over 6,000 carloads, or 207,720 tons. The shipments from other districts in the state have been almost proportionally as large as compared with the shipments of last year. The outlook for the new year is full of hope and encouragement. It will be interesting to watch the developments of Bingham, Stockton, Stateline, Alta and one or two other camps. The Century of Park Valley will also bear watching. It would not be surprising if this company would begin the new year with a double dividend and maintain this throughout the year.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The London tin market reported an advance of £1 7s 6d for spot and £1 for futures, closing that market at £134 5s for the first and £134 [illegible] the second position. Locally, tin was about 12½ points higher, closing strong at $28 25@28 75. Copper also was higher in London, advancing £1 to £1 2s 6d, with spot quoted at £56 [illegible] 6d and futures at £57 12s 6d. Locally copper was firm and held a little higher. Lake is quoted at $12 37½@12 75; electrolytic at $12 25@12 50; casting, $12 12½@12 37½. Lead advanced [illegible] 3d to £11 7s 6d in the London market, but remained unchanged here at $4 37½. Spelter, advancing [illegible] 6d to £21 12s 6d in London, was quiet and unchanged here at $5 00. Iron closed at 49s 9d in Glasgow and at 42s 9d in Middlesboro. Locally iron is nominally unchanged. No. 1 foundry, northern, quoted at $15 00@16 00; No. 2 foundry, northern, at $14 00@15 00; No. 1 foundry, southern, and No. 1 foundry, southern soft, at $13 50@14 00.

PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Sales: Seven full shares Marconi at $40, 1,000 shares Par Value Mining at 7½c. Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Calumet & Arizona Copper	80.00	90.00
Ethel Cons. Mines pfd	.05	.08
Mine La Motte	7.75	...
New York Grass Valley	.10	...
Par Value Mining	.07	.09
Geo. A. Treadwell Mining	5.75	...

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Bids.
Arcadian	80c	80c	80c	80c
Black Diamond	*2	*2½	.....	2
Bingham	22	22⅝	22	22
Calumet & Arizona	*80	*85	.....	85
Calumet & Bisbee	.....	.....	.....	*7
Calumet & Cochise	.....	.....	.....	*7
Calumet & Hecla	440	440	440	430
Centennial	16	16	15⅝	15½
Cal. & Pgh., new	*18	*20	.....	18
Junction Dev	.....	.....	.....	*8
Lake S. & Pgh. Dev.	*85	*95	.....	*87
Mohawk	38⅝	38¾	37⅝	38
Michigan	6½	6½	6	.....
Osceola	60	60	60	60
Old Dominion	11	11	11	10
Parrot	22	22	21	20½
Pgh. & Duluth	35	35	35	35
Range Consolidated	45	45	45	45¾
Trinity	5	5	5	4⅞
‡Tamarack	100	100	90	96
Utah	30⅝	30¾	30¼	30½
U. S. Mining	18½	18⅝	18	18⅝
Wolverine	68¾	69¾	69	68

†Bid. *Asked. ‡Ex-dividend.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.18	Little Chief	.06
Alice	.15	*Ontario	6.00
Breece	.15	Ophir	2.75
Brunswick Con.	.09½	Phoenix	.16
Comstock Tun.	.05½	Potosi	.24
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.43	Savage	.30
Horn Silver	1.05	Sierra Nevada	.60
Iron Silver	1.50	Small Hopes	.20
Leadville Con.	.02	Standard	1.50

*Offered.

Heavy Earthquake in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, Jan. 4.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt here at 8 o'clock this evening.

COMPLETE RECORD NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
56130	A., T. & S. F.	68½	68¾	67	67⅞
1900	Do preferred	89	89⅝	89	89
16750	Amer. Sugar Ref.	125¼	128	123⅝	125½
	Do preferred	123	123	123	123
1240	Am. Locomotive	17	17¼	16⅝	17½
	Do preferred	78½	78½	78½	78
700	Amer. Car F'dry	19¼	19¼	19	19
200	Do preferred	68	68½	68	67
56500	Amal. Copper	48½	49¾	47½	48⅞
100	Anaconda Copper	76	76	76	76
500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	48	48⅝	48	48
6170	Do preferred	90½	90½	90	90
	American Ice	9	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
	Do preferred	35½	35½	35⅝	34½
11360	Balt. & Ohio	77	78⅜	77½	75⅜
1300	Do preferred	90	90¼	90	90
43960	Brook. Rap. Tran.	49	50⅜	48½	49½
	Canada Southern	67⅞	67⅞	67⅛	67¼
1000	Canadian Pacific	117½	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝
1100	Chic. Great West.	16	16	15⅝	15½
33120	Consolidated Gas	191⅝	193	189	190⅝
700	Ches. & Ohio	33¼	33½	32¾	32⅞
1200	Chicago & Alton	34¾	34½	34	34¼
6170	Do preferred	76	78⅝	76	77½
1300	Chic. & N. W.	167	167	165½	168
310	Col. Fuel & Iron	30	30	29	29
	Corn Prod'ts pfd.	68½	67⅛	68¼	67⅝
1250	Colorado South'n	15	15½	15	15⅝
100	Do 1st pfd	54	54	54	52
650	Do 2d pfd	23½	23½	23½	23½
*300	Del., Lack. & W.	264	267¼	264	264½
550	Del. & Hudson	165	165	163	163½
22075	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞
7932	Do 1st pfd	68	68	67⅝	67⅞
1150	Do 2d pfd	50	50	49	48½
700	General Electric	171½	171½	170½	170½
1296	Illinois Central	130¼	130¼	129⅝	129⅝
100	Iowa Central pfd.	38½	38½	38½	38
200	Internat. Paper	11	11	11	11
5400	Louis. & Nash.	107⅝	108¼	106½	107⅝
2910	Manhattan	143¼	143½	141½	142
15375	Missouri Pacific	91½	92⅝	90⅝	91⅞
510	M., K. & T. pfd.	39	39	38¼	38⅞
2500	Metropolitan	122½	122½	121	121½
	Do securities	88½	88½	87½	87⅞
	Mexican Central	10½	10½	9½	9½
300	National Lead	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
200	National Biscuit	36	36	36	36
1500	N. Y. Central	118½	118⅝	118	118½
	N. Y., O. & W.	22	22	21⅝	21½
800	Norfolk & West.	57½	57⅝	56⅝	57½
1000	North Amer. Co.	81½	84	81½	81⅝
5750	Peoples Gas	97⅝	97⅝	96	97
100	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
100	Pullman	217½	217½	217½	217
2900	Pressed Steel Car	29¼	29½	27	27⅝
42100	Penna. R. R.	117⅝	118⅝	117½	117⅝
	Ry. Springs pfd.	78	78	78	75
21230	Reading	44⅝	44⅞	42⅝	44⅛
24050	Rock Island	23⅞	23⅞	22¼	22⅝
1640	Do preferred	60½	60½	58¾	59
300	Rep. Iron pfd.	40½	41¼	40½	41½
25040	Southern Pacific	48⅜	49	47⅝	48⅜
2400	Southern Railway	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅜
500	Do preferred	78	78½	78	78⅛
25400	St. Paul	143½	144⅝	142⅝	143⅝
100	Do preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	S. L. & S.W. pfd.	31½	31⅝	31½	31½
4310	Tenn. C. & I.	38⅝	37¾	35⅝	36⅝
1140	Texas & Pacific	25	25½	24⅝	24⅝
1010	T., St. L. & W.	27⅝	25	25⅝	24½
850	Do preferred	37½	37⅝	37	36
18270	U. S. Steel	11⅞	12	11	11⅝
90670	Do preferred	55½	56⅝	54⅝	56⅛
	Do 2s 5% bonds	70¼	70½	69⅞	69⅞
3580	Union Pacific	78⅝	79⅝	78⅝	78⅞
220	U. S. Rubber	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
1700	U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½
615	Do preferred	76	76	75⅝	76⅝
	U. S. R. Cons.	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝
	Do preferred	42	42½	42	42⅝
430	Wabash	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½
3226	Do preferred	36⅝	37	36½	36⅝
900	W. U. Telegraph	86¾	87	86½	86
	W. & L. E. 1 pf.	48	48	43	47
200	Wis. Central	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16¼
100	Do preferred	38	38⅛	38	38⅛

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Am. Linseed	....	10	10	10
200	Chicago U. T.	....	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞
200	Con. Tobacco	....	102	101½	101½
100	D. & R. G. pfd.	....	69½	69½	69½
300	Det. S. Ry.	....	10½	10¼	10⅝
3100	Do preferred	....	26¼	24½	25
100	D. S. S. & A. pf.	....	12½	12½	12⅞
1200	M. S. P. & S. S. M.	....	56¼	55	55⅜
700	Met. Securities	....	88⅛	87⅝	87⅞
700	M., K. & T. com.	....	17⅜	17	16⅝
700	N. Y. Airbrake	....	133½	132	132
100	Pacific C. Co.	....	52½	52½	52½
200	Do 2d pfd.	....	64	64	64
100	Rubber Goods	....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Third Avenue	....	120	120	120
400	Twin City	....	86	85¾	85¾
100	U. B. & P. pfd.	....	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1200	Va. Car.—Chem.	....	28	27	27
1200	West. Elec., 2 pf.	....	170	165	167½

*Ex-dividend.

CLOSING PRICES NEW YORK BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	106	*L. & N. uni. 4s	99
Do coupon	106	Man. con. gold 4s	102
U. S. 3s, reg.	105¾	Mex. Central 4s	70
Do coupon	106¾	Do 1st inc.	14¼
U. S. new 4s, reg.	133	M. & St. L. 4s	96⅝
Do coupon	133¾	M., K. & T. 4s	98½
U. S. old 4s, reg.	107½	Do 2ds	78½
Do coupon	107½	N. R. R. of M. c. 4s	74
U. S. 5s, reg.	102¼	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	97¾
Do coupon	102¼	N. J. C. gen. 5s	128½
Atchison gen. 4s	98⅝	Nor. Pacific 4s	102¼
Do adj. 4s	88	Do 3s	70¼
At. Coast L. 4s	90	N. & W. con. 4s	96⅞
Balt. & Ohio 4s	101½	Ore. S. L. 4s & p.	89
Cent. of Ga. 5s	105½	Penna. conv. 3½s	93⅝
Do 1st inc.	69	Reading gen. 4s	95¾
Ches. & O. 4½s	102	St. L. & I. M. c. 5s	111½
Chi. & Alton 3½s	74⅝	St. L. & S. F. g. 4s	82¾
C., B. & Q. n. 4s	91¾	St. L. S. W. 1sts	92
C. M. & St. P. g. 4s	108½	Seaboard Air L. 4s	70½
C. & N. W. c. 7s	131½	So. Pacific 4s	87⅝
C., R. I. & P. 4s	68	So. Railway 5s	112
Do col. 5s	75	Tex. & Pac. 1sts	116½
C.C.C. & St. L. g. 4s	96	T., St. L. & W. 4s	71½
Chi. Term. 4s	78	Union Pacific 4s	101
Con. Tobacco 4s	56⅞	Do conv. 4s	96
Col. & So. 4s	87	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	69⅞
Den. & Rio G. 4s	97½	Wabash 1sts	114½
*Erie prior lien 4s	97	Do deb. B	61⅝
Do gen. 4s	84¾	W. & Lake E. 4s	89
Ft.W. & D.C. 1st	102	*Wis. Central 4s	88
Hock. Val. 4½s	105⅜	Col. Fuel conv. 5s	68

*Ex-dividend.

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Elevated	¼	Inter. Salt 5s	56
American Chicle	55	Manhat. Transit	1¾
Do preferred	77	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	⅝
Amer. Tin Can	3⅝	New Am. Gas 5s	105
Do preferred	32	New Orleans Ry.	10
Bay State Gas	¼	Do preferred	30
British Columbia	2	Do bonds	78
Brooklyn Ferry	6	N. Y. Transit	5¼
Central Foundry	1	Nor. Securities	88½
Do preferred	8	Otis Elevator	24½
Electric Boat	17	Do preferred	77½
Do preferred	46	Royal B. Pow. pf.	99½
Electric Vehicle	7¼	Seaboard Air Line	10¼
Do preferred	12½	Do preferred	20½
Greene Con. Cop.	15⅝	Standard Oil	650
Havana Cons.	24	Tenn. Copper	20⅝
Do preferred	35	Trust of Amer.	220
Int. Mer. Mar.	4⅝	Union Copper	1½
Do preferred	18¼	Tonopah	5¼
Inter. Salt	11	White Knob	8

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Cement	7⅝	Tonop. Steel pfd.	72
Amer. Railways	43	Phila. Co.	40⅛
Cambria Steel	18¼	Do preferred	45
Cambria Iron	43	Phila. Traction	97½
Con. Trac., N. J.	63	Phila. & Erie	....
Con. Lake Sup.	½	Phila. Electric	5⅝
Do preferred	1½	Reading	21⅝
Diamond Steel	11	Rys. Co. General	1⅞
Do preferred	1¾	Susque. Iron & S.	¾
Electric Storage	58	Tidewater Steel	½
Elec. Co. of Am.	8½	Do preferred	2⅝
Lehigh Nav.	65	Union Traction	45⅝
Lehigh Valley	30	United Cos. of N.J.	200
Marsden	3½	United Gas Imp.	84⅝
New Hav. I. & S.	3	Warwick Iron	5
Penna. R. R.	58⅝	Welsbach Co.	20

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	67⅝	Mexican Central	9⅞
Do preferred	89	Amer. Sugar	125
Boston & Albany	244½	Do preferred	122½
Boston & Maine	166	Am. Tel. & Tel.	125
Boston Elevated	140	Dom. Iron & Steel	9⅜
N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	United Fruit	98½
Fitchburg pfd.	135	U. S. Steel	11⅝
Union Pacific	78⅝	Do preferred	56⅛

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westinghouse	80	Mass. Electric	18½
General Electric	170	Do preferred	75⅝

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—Spirits turpentine firm, 53c. Rosin firm, $1 10. Tar firm, $1 60. Crude turpentine firm, $2 25 and $2 80.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 4.—Turpentine firm, 56½c. Rosin firm; quote A, B, C, D, E, F, $2 25; G, $2 30; H, $2 40; I, $2 60; K, $2 85; M, $2 95; N, $3 10; WG, $3 30; WW, $3 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 4.—Turpentine steady, 60½c. Rosin steady.

Visible Grain Supply.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, January 2, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 38,203,000 bu, increase 1,821,000 bu; corn, 5,781,000 bu, increase 55,000 bu; oats, 8,508,000 bu, increase 178,000 bu; rye, 1,278,000 bu, decrease 76,000 bu; barley, 5,380,000 bu, decrease 200,000 bu.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Cotton—Spot quiet and 30 points lower; middling uplands, 12.70c; middling gulf, 12.45c; sales, 1,605 bales. Cotton futures barely steady; January, 12.65c; February, 12.70c; March, 12.80c; April, 12.98c; May, 13.10c; June, 13.12c; July, 13.12c; August, 12.78c.

THE MONEY MARKET

Call money was more freely offered at 6 per cent in the local market yesterday, and [illegible] said some banks are charging this rate. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$2,030,127 22	$1,416,252 [illegible]
Last week	2,371,060 44	1,226,100 [illegible]
Last year	2,474,016 27	911,365 [illegible]

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Consols for money, 87⅛; for account, 88¼. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent; for three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £39,000.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 97f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f [illegible] for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $229,286,193; gold, $112,337,585; silver, $9,340,348; United States notes, $2,542,767; treasury notes of 1890, $37,-[illegible]; national bank notes, $12,285,668; total receipts this day, $1,025,196; total receipts this month, $3,115,215; total receipts this year, $299,592,750; total expenditures this day, $1,-[illegible],000; total expenditures this month, $3,234,-[illegible]; total expenditures this year, $272,691,610; deposits in national banks, $152,687,722.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Money on call easier at 2½@6 per cent; closing bid and offered at 2¾ per cent. Loans easier at 4½@5 per cent for all dates. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 84.30@4 84.35 for demand and at $4 81.20@4 81.40 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, $4 82 and $4 85@4 85½. Commercial bonds, $4 81¼. Bar silver, 56⅝c. Mexican dollars, 43⅞c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds easy.

Berlin Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased [illegible],000 marks, treasury notes decreased [illegible],000 marks, other securities increased [illegible],000 marks, notes in circulation increased [illegible],000 marks.

Foreign Exchange.

The Iron City Trust quotes checks as follows: Sterling, $4.85; francs, $19.40; marks, 94[illegible]; kronen (Austria), 20.25; Dutch florins, 40.[illegible]; Italian lire (paper), $17.80; rubles, 51.50; pesetas (Spain), 15.00; kroner (Scandinavia), 26.[illegible]; Hong Kong (dollars, local currency), 45[illegible]; Manila (dollars, local currency), 44.50.

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $4,264,000. Payment by banks to government, $3,844,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $440,000 paid by government to banks.

Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The drygoods market continues to show exceptional strength. Buyers have found considerable difficulty in securing deliveries at prices approaching previous figures. Notwithstanding high prices, however, buyers may find it necessary to purchase goods and this opinion appears to be gaining ground steadily. Transactions today were of a moderate character and principally confined to immediate wants. Jobbers have opened their lines of wash fabrics for spring and are now awaiting orders.

Advance in Price of Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Flour has advanced 10 cents a barrel as a result of the advance in wheat. No further advance is contemplated unless wheat goes up considerably.

Campbell's.

Carpets bought now made, laid and lined absolutely free of charge in addition to reductions from regular prices all through the stock.
The People's Store, 327-333 Fifth ave.

STOCK MARKET MADE VERY FAIR RECOVERY

Dealings of the Day Showed Effects of Manipulative Pools.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Herald this (Tuesday) morning says: The stock market of yesterday, while irregular and showing some decrease in activity, made a very fair recovery from the sharp reaction of Saturday. The business of the day, however, was highly professional and lacked in snap, and, as the traders put it, the market "bulled hard." The dealings of the day were again wretchedly distributed and clearly showed the effects of manipulative pool and clique operations. About a dozen stocks were dealt in to the extent of 1,000 shares or more, and these made up considerably more than two-thirds of the total dealings, leaving, for the most part, only a few hundred shares per stock as the sum total of other operations in the general list.

The only factor of influence in the market was the continuance or resumption of professional operations. That this took an up swing yesterday rather than a downward tendency, as on Saturday, was due primarily to the somewhat more favorable character of the far eastern news. European markets set the pace in this particular, but the improvement of the foreign markets was attributed to short covering rather than to buying for the long account. Speculators on both sides of the water apparently concluded that the war scare of Saturday was considerably overdone. Aside from the better far eastern news there was little of importance in the news line in the market.

MOB OF STRIKERS HOLDS UP TRAIN

Five Hundred Miners Coerced Tower Operator and Forced Imported Negroes to Leave.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Jan. 4.—Five hundred striking miners of the Merchants Coal Company, in Somerset county, gathered at Garrett Saturday night, and held up a special train carrying 60 negroes to the Boswell mines of the company on the Berlin branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The strikers stopped the train by preventing the tower operator from giving an open signal. After delay the train was allowed to proceed to Garrett where 500 strikers forced the majority of the negroes to leave the car. A few remained in the coach and were taken to Rockwood. The miners are striking against a wage reduction.

Workmen Select Delegates.

Local No. 2 of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union has selected John Lowry, Robert Austin and Frank Ferter as delegates to the annual convention to be held in Trenton, N. J., commencing next Monday. George P. Gubbins is to retire, as he has been elected president of the Chicago local, which bars him from the national presidency. George Jones, who was national secretary of the Stone Masons' International union until it was merged with the bricklayers, will represent the five stone masons' locals.

Wireless Test Near Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Call says that apparatus for wireless telegraphy has been installed at point Reyes, 40 miles north of San Francisco on the coast line, and on the south east of Farallon island, which works perfectly.

Movements in Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $509,365; government receipts from internal revenue, $379,399; customs, $570,423; miscellaneous, $70,282; expenditures, $1,420,000.

VICTORY FOR DEITRICH.

Leading Indictment Against the United States Senator Is Quashed.

OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 4.—At the beginning today of the trial of United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich, Judge Vandeventer, sustaining a demurer by defendant's counsel, in effect, quashed the leading indictment of conspiracy to violate the statute against bribery.

On this indictment the government had prepared itself for the trial and subpoenaed a large number of witnesses. Indictments charging the senator with profiting by the leasing of a building to the United States government while a member of congress, and charging him directly with bribery in connection with the appointment of a postmaster at Hastings, Neb., still stands against Senator Dietrich. A demurer was filed to this, and taken under advisement until tomorrow.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, ILL., Jan. 4.—Butter ruled firm and unchanged on the board of trade this afternoon, selling at 24 cents a pound. The sales for the week were 437,000 pounds.

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The Stock Exchanges require listed stocks to be registered; All Others Should Have This Protection. If You Hold Stock in Any Corporation, See That the Certificates are Registered
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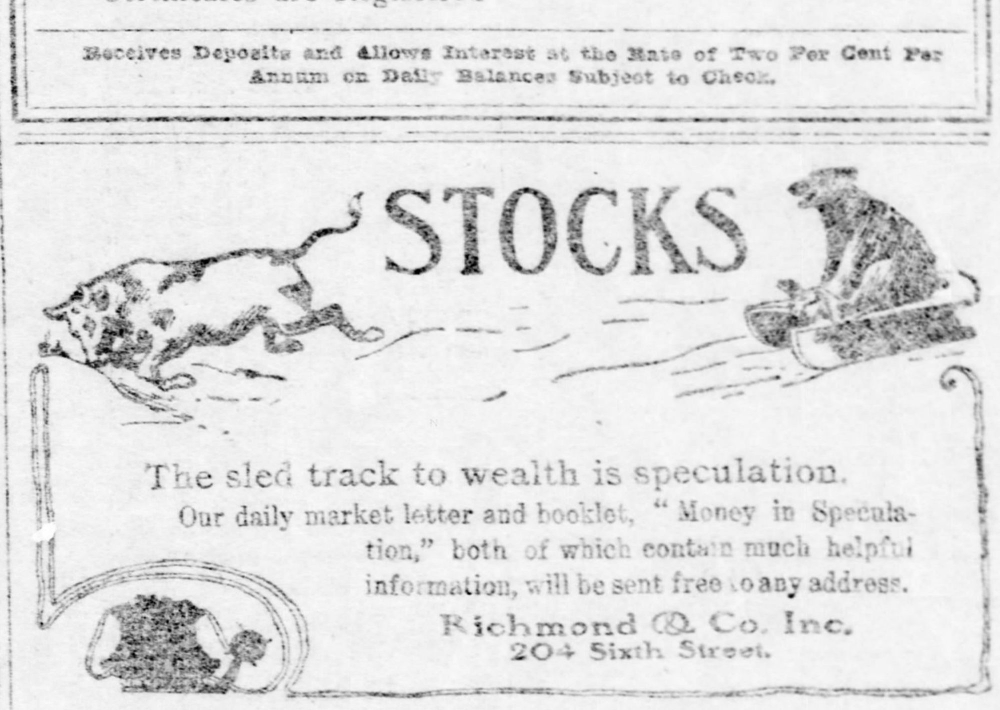

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company
(Pennsylvania Railroad System)
40-Year First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
(Part of an Issue Limited to $20,000,000.)
Principal payable November 1st, 1943.
Interest payable semi-annually on May 1st and November 1st, in City of New York.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, of the District of Columbia, or of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, through which the road runs.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000, WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION AND PRIVILEGE TO RECONVERT REGISTERED BONDS INTO COUPON BONDS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

HAVING SOLD A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE ABOVE ISSUE, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE REMAINDER AT 104½ PER CENT AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1904, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR. ALLOTMENTS MADE UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON JANUARY 12TH, 1904, AGAINST DELIVERY OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES TO BE ISSUED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH HAS AGREED THAT THE MORTGAGE WILL BE AUTHORIZED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR WHICH PURPOSE A MEETING HAS BEEN CALLED FOR JANUARY 27TH, 1904.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt, President of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under date of December 31th, 1903, writes us in part, as follows:

"The First Mortgage 40-Year 4 per cent Gold Bonds of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company are to be secured BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE RAILROAD AND PROPERTY OF THAT COMPANY, LOCATED IN AND BETWEEN THE CITIES OF PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, RESPECTIVELY, formerly known as the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. The mortgage is further to extend over the railroad and property of the Company in and between Baltimore and Popes Creek and Washington, respectively, formerly known as the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, on which, however, there are mortgages securing $4,500,000 Bonds, maturing in 1911, for which reservation is made as hereinafter stated. THE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD FORMS THE MAIN LINE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

"The Company's authorized capital stock is $25,456,150, whereof $23,474,[illegible] full paid and outstanding, and of this The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns $22,122,200 and The Northern Central Railway Company $352,200. With the exception of the First Mortgage Bonds (now offered), there is no mortgage debt on the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the only obligations outstanding in respect of that line being $4,930,000 Debentures of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, which, according to their tenor, under a stipulation made when these were issued, are entitled to the security of any mortgage put on the property. The issue of new Bonds to be made now is the $10,000,000 purchased by you; so much of the balance of said authorized issue as may be required therefor being reserved to take up the outstanding Debentures of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company, maturing in 1911 (which just mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity and not extended, and the mortgage will so expressly provide), and the residue thereof to be used for additional betterments and improvements and other corporate purposes.

"The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company was formed by consolidation on November 1st, 1902, and the income account of the twelve months since that date is as follows:

NET EARNINGS	$3,353,870 [illegible]
RENTALS, LEASED ROADS	350,548 [illegible]
BALANCE	$3,002,320 [illegible]
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS AND EQUIPMENT	281,906 49
GROSS INCOME	$3,284,226 47
INTEREST ON BONDS, MORTGAGES AND GENERAL ACCOUNT, GROUND RENTS, TAXES, ETC.	648,829 74
NET INCOME	$2,635,396 93

out of which was paid, on the then outstanding capital stock, semi-annual dividends of two per cent each, amounting to $879,198.00 for the year.

For further information as to this issue of bonds and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, reference is made to the letter from A. J. Cassatt, Esq., President, above referred to, and to the form of mortgage, copies of which may be obtained at our office.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THE BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
William and Pine Sts.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 29TH, 1903.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM WHOM COPIES OF THE LETTER ABOVE REFERRED TO, AND OF THE FORM OF MORTGAGE CAN BE OBTAINED.

Sailer & Stevenson,
38 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]LMAR HOUSES [illegible]OLD FOR $42,000

[illegible]rank C. Hodkinson Buys Seven New Residences from Harry E. Shirk.

[illegible]East End residence property continues [illegible] be the best seller in the market, the [illegible]rgest deed announced yesterday being [illegible]e sale of seven new houses in Belmar [illegible]lace for $42,000, or $6,000 each. They [illegible]ere built last summer by Frank Metcalf [illegible]r Harry E. Shirk and are modern 10-[illegible]oom, reception hall, brick dwellings, with [illegible]wo baths, lots 25x93 feet each. The prop-[illegible]rties are situated on the south side of [illegible]ace street, about midway between [illegible]rad-[illegible]ock avenue and Sterrett street, Thirty-[illegible]eventh ward. The buyer is Frank C. [illegible]odkinson of the Garland Chain Com-[illegible]any. The houses are nearly completed [illegible]d will rent for $38 a month each. In [illegible] exchange for the Belmar properties [illegible] Hodkinson tendered a 15-room, center [illegible] brick residence, lot 55x200 feet, at [illegible] Lincoln avenue, near Frankstown ave-[illegible] Twenty-first ward. This was put [illegible] the deal at $15,000, the difference [illegible]ng paid in cash. Mr. Shirk was repre-[illegible]nted in the deal by J. C. Dight & Co. [illegible] E. Kingsley handled the Hodkinson end [illegible]f the transaction.

[illegible]The record of realty business in St. [illegible]ouis for 1903 emphasizes the statement [illegible]ade regarding the year's business in [illegible]ew York and Pittsburgh, that it was a [illegible]riod of small investments instead of [illegible]rge speculation. The total sales in St. [illegible]is amounted to $50,404,000, or $5,000,-[illegible] more than in 1902. The gain is some-[illegible] smaller than was expected owing to [illegible] Lousiana Purchase exposition, but [illegible] accounted for by the fact that in [illegible] the railroads made large purchases [illegible]d to enlarge their terminal facilities [illegible]paration for the crowds, and by the [illegible]nce of investors to overreach their [illegible], as was done in both Chicago and [illegible] Another lesson common to the [illegible]nce of both New York and Pitts-[illegible] last year is that holdings in the [illegible]iate downtown district have ad-[illegible]d steadily in value, while property [illegible]e outskirts, especially improved hold-[illegible] fell off considerably. Rents have [illegible]anced in St. Louis, but are said to be [illegible] higher than 10 years ago. There is [illegible] steadily increasing demand for small [illegible]uses in St. Louis, as in Pittsburgh, and [illegible]r lack of good hotels is mentioned as [illegible]ne of her great drawbacks. Real estate [illegible]ll over the city has been greatly en-[illegible]anced in value by the improvements [illegible]ade in preparation for the exposition. [illegible]he railroads and trolley lines spent $19,-[illegible]00,000, the city spent $8,000,000 for streets, [illegible]ewers, etc., and over $5,000,000 was spent [illegible]n building permanent hotels. In addi-[illegible]ion to this, the cost of the exposition [illegible]uildings thus far erected is about $10,-[illegible]00,000.

It develops that the actual price which [illegible]acob Kaufmann paid for the John W. Gar-[illegible]and property in the Twenty-second ward was [illegible]nly $29,000. The deal was made several [illegible]eeks ago through the Real Estate Trust [illegible]ompany, Mr. Garland taking in exchange Mr. [illegible]aufmann's handsome residence at Edgeworth. [illegible]he Garland lot is vacant and measures [illegible]18x500 feet at the southeast corner of Wight-[illegible]man and Bartlett streets. It is one of the best [illegible]uilding sites in the ward and will, it is said, [illegible]e improved with a costly residence soon.

The East End Republican club has secured [illegible]itle to the property of Adolph G. Schmidt at [illegible]he northeast corner of Broad street and Lar-[illegible]mer avenue, Nineteenth ward, for $12,500. The [illegible]ot is 30x82 feet and was bought as a perma-[illegible]ent home for the organization.

The former William H. Kuhn property in [illegible]he east side of South Rebecca street near [illegible]riendship avenue, Twentieth ward, has been [illegible]old for $11,000. It was bought last May by [illegible]arry C. House, who in turn has conveyed it [illegible] Mary B. Miller. The residence is a mod-[illegible]rn brick house on lot 36x160 feet.

Volga M. Reiber has purchased from Rich-[illegible]rd W. Bayley a property 100x142.5 feet in [illegible]e southwest side of Thomas street near Lex-[illegible]ngton avenue, Twenty-first ward, for $11,000. [illegible]he also bought from David L. Gillespie a [illegible]esidence property, 25x142.5 feet, in the same [illegible]reet for $8,250.

Plans are under way for the erection of a [illegible]00,000 hotel building at Fifth avenue and [illegible]alnut street, McKeesport. The project is [illegible]cked by D. L. Clark and George W. Hart-[illegible]an, both of McKeesport, and the money is to [illegible] furnished by a stock company of McKees-[illegible]ort business men. The property upon which [illegible]e hotel is to be erected was purchased some [illegible]me ago by Mr. Hartman and Mr. Clark, they having 80 feet in Fifth avenue and 130 feet in Walnut street. A 12-story steel-constructed building has been decided upon.

Plans are being prepared by Architect M. Nirdlinger for the hall of the Montefiore club in Fifth avenue, East End, to cost $40,000. The building will be a four-story brick and terra cotta structure with the first and second floors used for an auditorium and balcony and the upper floors for lodge rooms. The same architect is taking bids on the steam heating in the Avalon borough hall being erected at California avenue and School street at a cost of $25,000.

E. H. Converse & Co. will be ready for bids shortly on the power house, car barns and construction of 15 miles of electric street car line at Paulsboro, N. J., for the Paulsboro Traction Company. The project will call for an investment of about $200,000.

Architect A. F. Link has awarded to D. F. Crawford the contract for remodeling the store building at 626 Wylie avenue at a cost of $12,000. It belongs to McLaughlin Bros., and will be used hereafter for a hotel.

Architect A. K. Miller is receiving estimates on a one-story brick addition to the school house in Braddock avenue, Turtle Creek, to cost $15,000.

Architect S. A. Hall is taking bids on a three-story brick flat for William P. Getty in Mevran avenue to cost $8,000.

The F. W. Dodge Company is out with its 1904 year book, which is one of the most tasty and valuable publications of the season. It is handsomely bound and contains much information of great interest to architects, contractors, builders' supplies dealers and in fact all interested in the building business. The company has also published at great expense a detailed tabular statement of building operations in New England for the last ten years as gathered from its daily reports. In addition to the Pittsburgh office of the company, established 18 months ago, it has large offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Harmony: J. C. Dight & Co. sold for Joseph L. Lytle to Mrs. Mary E. Pratt of Carnegie a farm of 52 acres in Jackson township, near Harmony, Butler county, for $2,000. She gave in exchange a frame house, lot 25x125 feet, in Frederick street, McKees Rocks, valued at $2,300.

Allegheny: E. A. Hess & Co. sold for James Wilson to Robert McNeill, 3 Cliff street, First ward, Allegheny, a two-story brick house, lot 15x87 feet, for $1,825.

Belmar place: Elizabeth B. Coleman sold to John D. Curley an improved lot 24x100 feet, on the south side of Idlewild street, Twenty-first ward, for $6,500.

Mellon street: Samuel McCaslin sold to Mary J. Evans an improved lot 30x117 feet, on the east side of Mellon street, near Hays street, Nineteenth ward, for $7,500.

Belmar place: George H. Shickler sold to Minnie M. Halliwell an improved lot 25x100 feet, in Sterrett street, near Hermitage street, Twenty-first ward, for $4,650.

Brilliant: The Manor Real Estate & Trust Company, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has purchased from Blanche I. Fix a lot 50x367 feet, adjoining the former property of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Brilliant station, on the south, and extending to the low water mark of the Allegheny river, for $1,500.

California street: Otis B. Lane sold to James A. Brown an improved lot 25x102.5 feet, on the north side of California street, Thirty-eighth ward, for $2,500.

Virginia avenue: Jacob F. Kirk sold to Lillie C. Davis an improved lot 20x60 feet, on the north side of Virginia avenue, near Stanwix street, Thirty-second ward, for $3,350.

Blackamore avenue: Elmer E. Fulmer sold to Mary Bardoner an improved lot 27x100 feet, in Blackamore avenue, Twenty-second ward, for $1,800.

St. Michaels street: John G. Murrmann sold to Philomena Kiefer an improved lot 20x100 feet, on the south side of St. Michaels street, Twenty-seventh ward, for $2,700.

Northumberland avenue: William S. Miller sold to Harry C. House a lot 50x233 feet, on the south side of Northumberland avenue, Twenty-second ward, for $6,500.

Butler street: Edward J. McIlvain sold to the Sharpsburg Sand Company an improved lot 435x160 feet, on the north side of Butler street, Eighteenth ward, and extending to the low water mark of the Allegheny river, for $5,500.

West View—The Freehold Real Estate Company sold for F. C. Martsolf to Albert O. Trax a six-room frame dwelling in West View avenue in the Keating West View plan of lots, for $3,150.

Transfers Recorded.

Fife John S to Sarah I Fife, Aug 20, Bridgeville, 60x153, Gregg st	$ 2,200
Evans C to A L McTaggart, Dec 14, 7th wd, McKeesport, 32x120, Manor st	1,150
Slick E E to Michael Sasak, Dec 21, Rankin, 40x120, First st	1,000
Iron City Sav & L A to M C Wright, Nov 27, Wilkinsburg, 40x80, Grand ave	1,000
Guthrie Geo W to E F McBride, April 17, 22d wd, Pgh, 50x120, Braddock ave	3,000
Liberty Land Co to John Guga, Sept 26, Leet twp, 50x179, Beaver road	1,775
Davis Thos F to F Richart Jr, Dec 21, 13th wd, Pgh, 19x100, Dearborn st	2,650
Howenstein Ann to J C Morton, Dec 28, Etna, 30x100, Sycamore st	2,400
McKee J J to J Pickels, Dec 5, Allegheny, 17x55, Ann st	2,300
Longmore R to Wm C Thompson, Oct 12, 18th wd, Pgh, 20x107, McCandless ave	1,200
Power W B to Jane McAsra, Oct 31, 3d wd, McKeesport, 30x149, Jenny Lind st	1,700
Devenny J L to H McDowell, Dec 12, East McKeesport, 30x125, Josephine ave	1,300
Shickler Geo H to Jno F McCune, Dec 8, 21st wd, Pgh, 25x93, Mt Vernon st	3,750
Hanna Alex to Geo Sheaffer, Nov 25, 19th wd, Pgh, 40x83, St Clair st	5,000
Cunningham J E B to T B Moreland, Dec 15, 19th wd, Pgh, 25x80, Station st	4,000
Young W E to Emma Bruner, Aug 17, Millvale, 22x100, Howard st	4,300
McCaslin S to Jno J Moore, Dec 10, 19th wd, Pgh, 30x117, Mellon st	7,500
Backus R B to Wm J Kountz, Dec 26, 5th wd, Ally, 240x103, Locust st	10,000
Graham R J to Frank McCann, Aug 1, 4th wd, Ally, 22x100, Lacock st	23,500
Prosser Robert to Wm Prosser, Nov 28, 11th wd, McKeesport, 50x135, Barton ave	2,000
Muller E T to M J Phillips, Dec 28, Sewickley, 60x140, Walnut st	6,000
Pugh James L to John C White, Dec 18, Sheraden, 180x194, Madison st	2,000
Dohler J G to H A Mende, Dec 22, 11th wd, Ally, 25x207, Woodlawn ave	1,080
Edwards Elizabeth to Fred Totzke, Oct 20, Braddock twp, 48x110, Stokes ave	1,100
Nelson J H to David Sugerman, Oct 26, Braddock, 60x80, Sixth st	4,800
Donovan D G to N R Doerr, Dec 31, Duquesne, 37x100, Sherman ave	3,875
Same to Annie Otto, Dec 31, Duquesne, 30x100, Lincoln ave	4,300
Same to Frank D Martin, Dec 28, Duquesne, 35x100, Lincoln ave	4,537
Same to E G Terchart, Dec 31, Duquesne, 30x100, Lincoln ave	4,075
Same to Geo Smith, Dec 29, Duquesne, 37x100, Sherman ave	4,200
Same to M E Heckman, Dec 31, Duquesne, 37x100, Sherman ave	3,875
Combs Roy to Jennie Shugerman, Nov 19, Homestead, 25x144, Hays st	4,550
Over Mary to Frank B Haid, Dec 1, 21st wd, Pgh, 25x93, Upland st	4,800
Modenbach C G to Wm Herald, Dec 17, Rankin, 40x110, Miller st	3,000
McCurdy Geo W to Kate S Fralich, Dec 15, Scott twp, 12 acres	2,500
Gross H M to Wm J Post, Dec 15, 22d wd, Pgh, 72x150, Bartlett st	18,000
Scott J F to Frank McCann, July 6, Pgh, 109x138, Duquesne way	175,000
Ritchie Anna E to J H Dierker, Dec 11, 32d wd, Pgh, 100x40, Sycamore st	1,600
McCaffrey Thos to M O'Donnell, Dec 7, 20th wd, Pgh, 20x59, Aloe st	1,250
McCormick E J to S S Free, Dec 23, 19th wd, Pgh, 19x100, Dauphin st	2,900
Adler E L to C F Robbins, Dec 16, 11th wd, Pgh, 61x100, Dinwiddie st	1,500

MANY HIGHER PRICES IN PRODUCE MARKET

Poultry Is Selling Strong—Coffee Crop Was Over Estimated.

There was a general good feeling in almost all local markets at the opening of the first week of the year. A number of prices were changed, particularly in produce and poultry. Potatoes advanced 5 cents a bushel on both grades; onions were quoted higher the bushel and new Valencia are selling at $3 a crate. Florida lettuce is now in the market at $3 and $3 25. Beets have gone up from $2 50 and $3 to $3 and $3 25 a bushel. Live chickens are quoted at 24 to 15 cents, geese 5 cents higher and teal ducks are selling at $1 25. Red head ducks are in the market and are selling at $2.

Eggs continue strong. Different quotations are made on select fresh, ranging from 37 to 42 cents; they are quoted below at 39 to 41c. Continued zero weather will put them higher, as some sales were reported yesterday as high as 42 cents. Flour is very firm and the demand gets better and better. Coffee still rules strong. Information received yesterday from reliable dealers in Brazil is that a conservative estimate of the coffee crop in that country does not exceed 10,500,000 bushels. This estimate is made since the crop commenced to come in. Before any had come to the market the estimate was 15,000,000. Present indications are that the next crop will be less than the present one. The option market went up 20 points Saturday, but no changes in local quotations on coffee are made.

Hay is firm and No. 1 timothy is now quoted at $13 75 to $14 and No. 2 timothy at $12 50 to $13. Forty-one and a half cents was bid on No. 2 white oats yesterday. No. 2 yellow ear corn was offered at 52½c, with no bidders; No 2 yellow, shelled, was offered at 60 cents and no bids. No. 2 clover was offered at $10 50, with no bidders. No prices are different except on hay, which is quoted 50 points higher.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

Receipts bulletined: Pennsylvania lines, 19 cars hay, 19 cars corn, 9 cars oats, 3 cars straw, 2 cars feed; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 8 cars hay, 3 cars corn, 4 cars oats, 1 car rye; Baltimore & Ohio, 8 cars hay, 4 cars corn, 4 cars oats, 2 cars feed.

Hay, No. 1 timothy	$13.75@14.00	Rye, No. 2 Mich	65½@66½c
do No. 2	$12.50@13.00	White middlings, No. 2, ton	$21.50@22.00
No. 1 clov.	$11.25@11.50	do brown	$20.00@20.50
do No. 2	$10.50@11.00	Bran, ton	$18.00@18.50
No. 1 mix.	$11.50@12.00	Wheat, No. 2 red	79@80c
Loose from wagon	$15.00@17.00	Corn, No. 2 yellow shelled	52@53c
Straw, oat	$8.50@9.00	High mix	51@52c
do wheat	$8.50@9.00	No. 2 mix	49½@50c
do rye	$12.50@13.00	New No. 2 yellow shelled	49½@50c
Oats, No. 2 white	42@42½c	New No. 2 yellow ear	52@53c
do No. 3	41@42c		
do No. 4	40@40½c		

GROCERIES.

Flour.		do powdered	4.75c
Fancy spg. patent	$4.90@4.95	do pow'd xxxx	4.90c
Fancy winter patent	$4.25@4.30	do cubes	4.80c
Straight win.	$3.85@4.00	do cut loaf	5.15c
Bakers' spg.	$3.40@3.60	do coff. A	4.50@4.60c
Rye	$3.65@3.75	do No. 1 yellow	4.30c
Graham	$4.00@4.50	do No. 2 yellow	4.25c
Cornmeal bbl	$3.25@3.40	do No. 3 yellow	4.20c
do 10-lb cotton bags	17@18c	**Beans.**	
Rolled oats, bbl	$5.10	Navy, N. P.	$2.00@2.15
do kegs	$2.70	Navy, imp.	$2.10@2.15
Roasted Coffee.		Red kidney	$3.15@3.25
Rio	9½@12c	Cal. lima, lb.	4½@5c
Santos	22½@23½c	Peas, dried, bu	$1.30@1.40
Maracaibo	17@17½c	do split, lb.	4c
Peaberry	17@18c	do marrow, bu	$2.00@2.10
Golden Rio	15@15½c	Oil, carbon, 110 deg.	13c
Caracas	19@19½c	do headlight	13½c
Standard pkgs.	$11.55@12.05	do water white	13¾c
High gr'de	$17.30@18.30	do Ohio W. W. 150 deg.	13½c
Molasses, fancy refined	35@37c	do miners'	25@45c
do choice	32@35c	do Elaine	18¼c
do open ket	38@40c	do special brands	26@43c
Syrup.		Rice, ex-fancy head, lb.	7@7¾c
Fancy sugar	28@30c	do fancy Japan	5@5½c
Sug. and cane	24@25c	do choice Carolina	6@7c
Prime	24@25c	Salt, No. 1, bbl.	$1.00
2½-lb cans, doz.	90c	do No. 1 extra	$1.10
3-lb cans, doz.	$1.10	do gran. rock	95c
5-lb cans, doz.	$1.85	do pocket	$1.65@1.85
10-lb cans, doz.	$3.40	do dairy	$1.25
Maple, gal.	75c@$1.00	Sauer kraut, cask	$10.00
Oatmeal, bbl.	$5.60	do bbls	$7.50
do kegs	$2.95	do half bbl	$4.00
Sugar, sta. gran.	4.65c		
do bags	4.60c		
do 2-lb carton	4.80c		
Sugar, 5-lb cotton bags	4.80c		

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, std. pie	$1.10	Plums, damson	$1.00
do pie, gal.	$2.50@3.00	do Calif.	$1.60@1.70
do California L. C.	$1.90@2.35	Raspberries	85@95c
do Maryland	$1.50@1.65	Gooseberries	.95c@$1.00
do California Y. F.	$1.80@2.00	Tomatoes, standard	85@90c
Corn, fancy	$1.30@1.50	do fancy	$1.15@1.35
do std.	$1.20@1.25	do gal.	$3.00@3.10
Cherries, Cal. white	$2.50@2.75	Succotash, 1-lb cans	$1.25@1.40
Lima beans	$1.20@1.45	Baked beans, cans, tomato sc.	75c@$1.40
do soaked	75@80c	Salmon, doz.	95c@$2.00
String beans, 2-lb	65c	Chipped beef	$2.25@2.75
do 3-lb	95c	Corn and roast beef, 2-lb cans	$2.30@2.35
Stringless beans	$1.25@1.75	do 1-lb cans	$1.30@1.35
Peas, marrowfat	95c@$1.00	Mackerel, broiled	$1.90@2.50
do early June	90c@$1.00	Sardines, domestic, ¼s	$3.65@3.70
do soaked	55@65c	do mustards, ¾s	$2.75
Apples, N. Y., gal. cans	$2.15@2.25	do French	$9.00@15.75
Pineapples	$1.00@2.25		

SALT FISH.

Mackerel, No. 1 mess, bbl.	$32.00	Mackerel, No. 2, bbls.	$20.00
do half bbl.	$16.50	do half bbls	$11.50
do quar. bbl.	$8.25	do quarter bbl.	$6.00
Mackerel, No. 1 plain, bbl.	$25.00	do 20-lb pails	$2.40
do half bbls	$12.50	do 10-lb pails	$1.35
do quar. bbls	$6.60	Lake herring, 100 lbs.	$3.00@3.25
do 20-lb pails	$2.75	do 30-lb quar.	$1.25
do 10-lb pails	$1.45	do 10-lb.	48c

SEEDS.

Clover, from store, recleaned, 60-lb bu, small	$7.10@7.20	Alfalfa	$8.50@9.00
do mammoth	$7.20@7.30	Millet	$1.25@1.50
do crimson	$4.50@4.75	Grass, Hungarian	90c@$1.10
do white Dutch	$14.00@18.00	do lawn, lb.	18@20c
Alsike	$8.75@9.00	do blue, 14-lb bu	$1.50@1.75
		do red top, 14-lb bu	$1.10@2.00
		Timothy	$1.55@1.60

DRIED FRUITS.

Apricots, evap., bags	9@12c	Raisins, Muscatel, 2 and 4 crown	
do 25-lb boxes	8½@11¼c	50-lb boxes	7@8c
Apples, bulk	6½@8½c	do Ondara Val	8½@9c
do 1-lb cartons	7½@7¾c	do Cal. Val.	7@7½c
Peaches	7@10½c	Currants, cleaned, 25 and 50-lb pkgs	7@7½c
Raspberries	24@24½c	Prunes	3½@10c
Raisins, seeded, 1-lb pkgs	9½@10c	Figs, Cal.	6@9c
		do Turk	12½@14c

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, bu, store	85@90c	do Florida, hamper	$3.00@3.25
do track	75@80c	do head, bbl	$4.00@7.00
Sweets, Virginia	$2.60@2.25	Garlic, lb.	7@8c
Kiln dried	$4.00@4.25	Carrots, bbl	$1.25@1.50
do bu. box	$1.25@1.35	String beans, bu	$3.50@4.00
do mediums	$1.75@2.00	Cauliflower, doz.	$2.25@2.50
Turnips, bbl.	$1.75@2.00	Watercress, doz	25@30c
Onions, bbl.	$2.25@2.50	Brussels sprouts, quart	15@16c
do bulk, bu	75@90c	6-basket carriers	3½@4c
do new, doz.	20@30c	Spinach, bu	$1.00@1.25
do Spanish, crate	$1.00@1.10	Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	$1.50@1.75
do Valencia, crate	$3.00	do marrowfat	90c@$1.00
Cucumbers, hothouse, doz.	$1.25@1.50	Honey, new	14½@15c
Cabbage, Danish	$45.00@50.00	Parsnips, bbl	$1.75@2.00
do lb.	2½@3c	Rutabagas	$1.00@1.25
Parsley, doz.	90c@$1.00	Beets, bbl.	$3.00@3.25
Radishes, doz.	30@35c	Popcorn, lb.	4@5c
Kale, bu.	25@30c	Horseradish, bbl.	$5.50@6.00
Celery, Ohio	25@35c	Egg plant, hamper	$6.00@7.00
Lettuce, home, doz.	70c@$1.00		
do Ashtabula, basket	20@35c		

PROVISIONS.

Hams.		Breakfast bacon, back strips	11c
15 lbs and up	10¼c	Dry salt sides, extra short clears	8c
Over 14 to 18 lbs	11c	Bellies, 20 to 25 lbs	8¼c
Over 10 to 14 lbs	11¼c	do 16 to 20 lbs	8½c
10 lbs and under	11¾c	do under 16 lbs	8½c
Skinned	10¾c	Dry salt smoked sides, extra short clears	9c
Boneless boiled	17c	Bellies, 20 to 25 lbs	9¼c
California	7¾c	do 16 to 20 lbs	9½c
Shoulders, N. Y. cut	7¾c	do under 16 lbs	9½c
do skinned	8½c	Lard, pure, tierces	7½c
Breakfast bacon, ribs, 8 to 10 lbs	12c		
do 10 to 12 lbs	11¼c		
do back strips	11c		
do clears, 8 to 10 lbs	12½c		
do 10 to 12 lbs	12¼c		

NUTS.

Chestnuts, lb.	10@11c	Italian chestnuts	6@8c
Filberts	11c	Pecans	12c
Eng. walnuts	11@14c	Shellbarks, bu	$1.75@2.00
S. S. almonds	16c	Walnuts	$1.00
Tarr. almonds	15c	Butternuts	$1.00
Mixed	12c		
Brazil	11c		

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter.		do Wis. Swiss, tubs	14½@15c
Prints	27@27½c	do 20-lb block Swiss, new	14½@15c
Tubs	26@27c	do Limburger	13@13½c
Ohio cream	24@24½c	do Brickstein	13½@14c
Dairy	16@17c	Eggs, fresh candled	38@39c
Country roll	14@15c	do select	39@41c
Cheese, N. Y. full cream	12½@13c	do storage	31@32c
do Ohio	12@12½c		
do ¾ crm.	11¼@11½c		
Cheese, Ohio Swiss	13@13½c		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live chickens	14@15c	Impt. ptarmigan, pair	$2.50
Roosters	7@8c	do grouse	$2.50
Turkeys	17@18c	do partridges	$2.25
Live ducks, lb.	14@15c	do black cocks	$2.50
Geese	10@12c	Squirrels, pair	40@50c
Dressed hens	16@17c	Squab, doz.	$4.50
Dressed springs	17@18c	Mallard ducks, pair	$1.75@2.00
Roasters	17@18c	do red head, pair	$2.00
Roosters	9@10c	do teal	$1.25
Turkeys, fresh, dressed	23@25c	do blue bill	$1.50
Ducks	18@20c	do rudy	$1.50
Rabbits, pair	25@35c	do red head	$1.75@2.00
Capon, lb.	28c	do canvas back	$3.00
No. 1 geese feather	58c		
do ex. live	68c		

TROPICAL FRUITS.

Lemons, Messina	$3.75@4.00	Bananas, 1sts	$1.75@2.25
do Verdelli	$4.00@4.25	do 2ds	$1.25@1.50
do California	$3.00@3.50	Pineapples, crate	$2.50@3.00
Limes, per 100	$1.00	Pears, California, W. Nellis	$3.50
Oranges, California, navel	$2.50@3.00	do Clairgeau	$2.75
do Florida	$3.00@3.50	Grapes, Almeria	$5.50@6.00
do Jamaica, box	$2.75@3.00	Grape fruit	$5.00@5.50
do bbl	$5.00@6.00	Red Emperor	$1.75@2.00
Cocoanuts, bags	$2.50	Figs, Cal., 10-lb cartons	$1.00@1.25

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Apples, fancy, bbl	$3.50@4.00	Cranberries, box	$2.25@2.50
do choice	$2.00@2.50	do bbl	$8.00@10.00
Grapes, Catawba	20c		

HIDES.

No. 1 green steer, heavy	8c	Green salt or cured No. 1 steers, over 60 lbs.	9c
do light, under 60 lbs, and cows, all weights	7c	do No. 2	7½c
No. 1 green bulls	6c	Cows and light No. 1 steers	8c
Calfskin, No. 1	9c	do No. 2	9c
do No. 2	7c	Calfskin, No. 1	10½c

The Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS,
Monday, January 4, 1904.

STOCK ON SALE.

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep
J. B. Huff & Co.	6	7	4
S. B. Hedges & Co.	7	4½	5
McCall, Rowlen & Newburn	15	16	5½
W. & B. Brinkman	10	7½	5
L. Dyer & Co.	10	12½	3½
J. Needy & Co.	8	6	1
Huffman & From	3	.....	.....
L. Lowenstein & Co.	3	.....	.....
Schmitz & Ziegler	7	.....	.....
Ohio Commission Company	10	8	1½
Unconsigned	22	.....	.....
Totals	100	60½	26
Last week	103	60½	17¾

SHIPMENTS.

	New York. C.	H.	S.	Philadel'a C.	H.	S.	Locals. C.	H.	S.
Monday	2	8	2	15	4	12	9	16	..
Tuesday	4	10	2	4	2	3	34	24	7
Wednesday	2	10	..	7	4	4	..	9	4
Thursday	1	6	1	19	4	8	9	8	..
Friday	2	22	2	6	4	4	6	12	..
Sat. & Sun.	5	23	4	12	13	8	19	7	3
Totals	16	79	11	63	31	39	77	76	14
Last week	46	63	13	108	25	35	70	57	13

FREIGHT RATES.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Boston	17	18	18	40
New York	17	18	18	30
Philadelphia	15	16	16	28
Baltimore	14	15	15	27

Cattle.

Cattle receipts were limited yesterday. One hundred carloads arrived. The market was very active and 15c to 25c stronger. The following prices were quoted: Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $5 20@5 60; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 00@5 15; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 50@4 75; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, $4 25@4 50; green, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $3 50@4 00; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $3 10@3 75; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $2 50@3 50; common to good fat bulls, $2 50@3 75; common to good fat cows, $1 35@3 50; heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs, $3 50@4 00; good fresh cows and springers, $40 00@50 00; common, $15 00@35 00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep and lambs receipts were normal. Thirty double-decks were the receipts yesterday. The market ruled stronger on sheep and lambs. The following prices are quoted: Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 10@4 30; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs, $3 70@3 85; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 00@3 50; culls and common, $1 50@2 25; choice lambs, $5 80@6 30; fair to good, $5 25@5 75; common, $3 75@4 25; calves, $6 00@7 50; thin, $3 00@4 00.

Hogs.

The hog market was very active yesterday and the receipts were light. Eighty-five cars were received, or same as a week ago. Prices were as follows: Heavies, $5 25@5 30; mediums, $5 25@5 30; heavy Yorkers, $5 20@5 25; light Yorkers, $5 15@5 20; pigs, $5 10@5 25; roughs, $3 50@4 90.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 head, including 300 head Southerns. Market steady to 10c lower. Export and dressed beef steers, $4 15@4 80; fair to good, $3 75@4 10; good western steers, $4 10@4 15; stockers and feeders steady, $2 50@4 00; southern steers steady, $2 40@4 10; southern cows steady, $1 50@3 00; native cows steady, $1 50@4 00; native heifers steady, $2 60@4 00; bulls steady, $2 25@3 50; calves steady, $2 50@5 00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head. Market 10@20c higher; top, $4 90; bulk of sales, $4 65@4 85; heavy, $4 70@4 90; packers, $4 60@4 80; pigs and lights, $4 45@4 75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; market steady to 15c higher. Native lambs, $5 00@5 65; western lambs, $4 60@5 25; fed ewes, $2 75@3 60; western fed yearlings, $3 50@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 65.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,038 head; steers opened firm to 10c higher; some sales 25c higher; steers, $4 55@5 35; extra, $5 55; oxen, $4 60; bulls, $3 00@4 20; cows, $1 70@3 75; cables unchanged; shipments tomorrow, 850 head cattle, 1,646 head sheep and 3,900 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 360 head; firm to 25c higher; veals, $5 00@9 25; little calves, $3 00@4 50; barnyard calves, $2 87½@3 75; westerns, $3 30; city dressed veals, 8½@13½c; country dressed, 6@12c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,185 head; sheep firm to 15c higher; lambs 15@25c higher; sheep, $2 50@4 00; choice wethers, $4 50; culls, $2 00; lambs, $5 50@6 87½; no Canada lambs. Hogs—Receipts, 12,558 head; higher; state and Pennsylvania hogs, $5 40@5 50; pigs, $5 60.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 27,000 head; market strong to 10c higher; good to prime steers, $5 10@5 75; poor to medium, $3 75@5 10; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 15, cows, $2 00@4 25; heifers, $2 20@4 85. Canners, $1 75@2 40; bulls, $2 00@4 35; calves, $3 00@7 25. Hogs—Receipts today, 38,000 head; tomorrow, 30,000 head; mixed and butchers, $4 75@5 10; good to choice heavy, $4 59@5 15; rough heavy, $4 60@4 90; light, $4 50@4 95; bulk of sales, $4 85@5 00. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000 head; market steady to 10c higher; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 00@4 65; fair to choice mixed, $3 25@4 00; native lambs, $4 00@6 25.

FOREIGN PRICES HELPFUL IN CHICAGO WHEAT PIT

Clearances at the Sea Board Also Were Beneficial, but Entire Loss Was Not Regained.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Wheat opened very nervous and weak. There was an early selling rush from outside interests, influenced by an advance in consols and on reports of conciliatory methods adopted by Russia in regard to the situation in the far east. The opening price on May ranged between 85¾ and 86c, or a loss of half to 1½ cents from Saturday's closing figures. The weakness was only momentary, however, good sustaining orders being quickly placed and offerings readily absorbed. The leading long was an open buyer on the break. The European markets were higher, the war news still showed some alarming symptoms and flour advanced at Minneapolis, so that in connection with all these the market soon rallied, May advancing to 87¼c. Profit-taking caused another decline, but around 86¾c the price became comparatively steady. There was a large trade at times, with great activity whenever any pronounced buying or selling started. A strong tone prevailed at the close, although all the early loss was not recovered. May was ⅝c lower at 86⅝c. Primary receipts were 1,117,100 bushels, against 985,682 bushels last year. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 731 cars, against 1,338 last week and 869 last year.

The corn market trailed along after wheat. There was extreme weakness early and a marked recovery shortly afterwards, but enough profit-taking was in evidence throughout the session to cause a net loss for the day. Reports of disappointing yields still continued to come in and this, in connection with the war scare and higher cables, helped to sustain prices. Closing prices were firm, although May was 1c lower than Saturday. May opened [illegible] to 1¼@1½c lower at 46½@47c, sold between 46¼c and 47¼@47⅜c, closing at 46¾@46⅞c. Local receipts were 426 cars, with four of contract grade.

Oats were comparatively firm and showed only slight losses. Small receipts and good demand was the principal causes outside of the wheat market that had any influence. After opening unchanged to ⅛c lower at 38⅛@38¼c, May sold between 38⅛@38¼c and 38½c, closing at 38⅜@38½c. Local receipts were 255 cars.

Weakness prevailed in provisions at the start, due to the break in the price of grains. As soon as the grain markets steadied, however, there was a good demand from commission houses and a rally occurred. An advance of 10@20c in prices of hogs was the main bull factor. The close was steady, with May pork up 7½c at $13 67½. May lard was unchanged at $7 17½, while ribs were 10c lower at $6 80.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 140 cars; hogs, 37,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade, Farmers Bank Building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
May	87	87¼	85¾	86⅝	82
July	81⅝	82⅝	80⅝	81⅞	84⅛
Sept.	78⅛	79⅜	78⅛	79⅜	79⅜
CORN, No. 2.					
Jan.	42⅝	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	41⅞
May	47	47¼	46⅛	46⅞	45⅞
July	46⅛	46⅝	45⅞	46⅝	45⅞
OATS, No. 2.					
Jan.	36½	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞
May	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜
July	36⅝	36	35½	35⅞	35⅞
MESS PORK.					
Jan.	13 07½	13 27½	12 97½	13 27½	12 65
May	13 57½	13 90	13 35	13 67½	13 62½
LARD.					
Jan.	6 90	6 95	6 87½	6 90	6 82½
May	7 17½	7 22½	7 12½	7 17½	7 05
SHORT RIBS.					
Jan.	6 50	6 57½	6 50	6 50	6 42½
May	6 85	6 95	6 77½	6 80	6 75

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour stronger. No. 3 wheat, 79@84c; No. 2 red, 82¾@87½c; No. 2 corn, 43¼c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 2 oats, 36½@36⅝c; No. 3 white, 36¾@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flax seed, 98½c; No. 1 northwestern, $1 04; prime timothy seed, $2 90; mess pork, per bbl, $13 37½@13 50; lard, per 100 lbs., $6 87½@6 95; short ribs sides (loose), $6 50@6 75; short clear sides (boxed), $6 62½@6 75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 27; clover, contract grade, $11 25.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	26,800	25,500
Wheat, bu	32,900	32,400
Corn, bu	256,000	116,400
Oats, bu	164,800	167,200
Rye, bu	1,000	1,300
Barley, bu	74,000	14,300

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Flour—Receipts, 67,-479 bbls; exports, 46,132 bbls; sales, 16,000 pkgs; market was firmer and generally higher; winter patents, $4 20@4 40; winter straights, $4 05@4 20; Minnesota patent, $4 65@4 85; winter extras, $3 20@3 45; Minnesota bakers, $3 50@3 95; winter low grades, $3 00@3 25. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3 25@3 45; choice to fancy, $3 45@3 60; [illegible] Buckwheat flour dull, $2 15@2 35. Cornmeal firm; yellow western, $1 02; city, $1 00; kiln dried, $2 90@3 00. Grain—Rye steady; No. 2 western, 64c nominal f o b afloat; state and Jersey, 56@58c. Barley dull; feeding, 46c c i f Buffalo; malting, 47@60c c i f Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 58,725 bu; exports, 28,732 bu; sales, 3,800,000 bu futures; spot firm; No. 2 red nominal elevator, No. 2 red, 92½c f o b afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 97¾c f o b afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, nominal f o b afloat. Options had a nervous lower opening on a better war outlook, but rallied on western support. A second drop on the large visible supply increase was followed by returning strength, based on renewed war talk, lower consols and strength in the northwest. Closed irregular at [illegible] advance over Thursday's close. Sales included No. 2 red, May, 89 7-16@90¼c, closed 89¾c; July, 85⅞@86¼c, closed 86⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 112,575 bu; exports, 58,087 bu; sales, 210,000 bu; spot firm; No. 2 nominal elevator, and 43c f o b afloat; No. 2 yellow, 51c; ungraded mixed, 53c. Option market opened off with wheat, but was later strengthened by war news, good buying at Chicago and covering. Closed firm at 1¼c net advance. May, [illegible] closed 52¾c. Oats—Receipts, 120,000 bu; exports, 49,795 bu; spot firm; No. 2, 43@43½c; standard white, 43¼@43¾c; No. 3, 41c; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 3 white, 43¾c; track white, western, 43@46c; track white, state, 43@46c. Feed firm; spring bran, $19 50@20 00; middlings, $20 50@21 00; city, $20 00@20 50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Flour—First patents, $4 65@4 75; second patents, $4 55@4 65; first clears, $3 35@3 45; second clears, $2 35@2 45; bran in bulk, $13 75@14 00.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—Clover seed, cash and January, $6 97½; February, $7 02½; March, $7 07½; prime alsike, $6 90; prime timothy, $1 40.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Wheat, May, 86⅝c; July, 85½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 88⅝c; No. 1 northern, 85⅝c; No. 2 northern, 82⅝c; No. 3 northern, 75@78c.

DULUTH, Jan. 4.—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 85⅞c; No. 1 northern, 84⅝c; No. 2 northern, 81⅝c; May, 85⅞c; July, 84⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Wheat, May, 86¾c; July, 80¼c; No. 2 hard, 79@80c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 43c; May, 45⅛c; July, 45⅛c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; May, 38⅝c; No. 2 white, 40c.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 4.—Wheat, 1@2c higher; No. 1 northern, 89c; No. 2 northern, 85@86½c; May, 86⅝c bid. Rye firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley firm; No. 2, 64c; sample, 45@60c. Corn higher; No. 3, 40@42c; May, 46⅛c.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Butter—Receipts, 4,-326 packages; firm. Extra creamery, 24c; creamery, common to choice, 16@23c; state dairy, 15@21c; held creamery, 15@22c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,501 packages. Market quiet. State full cream fancy, small colored September, 12c; late made, 10c; small white September, 12c; late made, 10c; large colored September, 12c; late made, 10c; large white September, 12c; late made, 10c. Eggs—Receipts, 3,442 packages; strong. State and Pennsylvania nearby, average finest, 29c; state and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts, 25@30c; western firsts, 31c; western seconds, 28@30c; refrigerated, 20@22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Butter firm, good demand; extra western creamery, 25c; do nearby prints, 28c. Eggs firm and nearby 1c higher; fresh nearby, 31c at mark; do western, 30c, loss off; do southwestern, 29@30c, loss off; do southern, 33@34c, loss off. Cheese steadier. New York full creams fancy, 11@11¼c; do choice, 10c; do fair to good, 10¼c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady. Creameries, 16@23½c; dairies, 14@21c. Eggs firm at mark, cases included, 25@28c. Cheese firm, 10@10½c.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Coffee—Spot Rio firm; No. 7 invoice, 7½c; mild, firm; Cordova, 8½@13c. Sugar—raw nominal. Fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 2¾c. Refined quiet. No. 6, 4.25c; No. 7, 4.00c; No. 8, 3.95c; No. 9, 3.90c; No. 10, 3.85c; No. 11, 3.80c; No. 12, 3.75c; No. 13, 3.70c; No. 14, 3.65c; confectioners A, 4.30c; mould A, 4.70c; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 5.05c; powdered, 4.55c; granulated, 4.45c; cubes, 4.70c. The market for coffee futures opened firm at an advance of 10@15 points, following higher European cables and continued small receipts. Later it continued generally firm and fairly active on fresh outside buying and covering that was prompted by bullish crop estimates and predictions of small receipts for the month. The market closed steady at a net advance of 10@25 points. Sales were reported of 161,000 bags, including January at 7.30c; February, at 7.25@7.30c; March, at 7.40@7.50c; May, at 7.75@7.80c; July, at 7.90@8.05c; August, at 8.10c; September, at 8.15@8.25c; October, at 8.25@8.30c, and December, at 8.35@8.45c.

[illegible]he Three Rivers

[S]pecial Telegram to The Gazette.]

[CIN]CINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—The stage of the [illegible] at 6 p. m. today marked 9.9 feet and [illegible] making a fall of .8 of a foot during the [illegible] hours. Weather clear and cold. Navi-[illegible] is still entirely suspended. Capt. J. T. [illegible] received word today that the river is [illegible] at Carrs Run above Pomeroy. The [illegible] a bankful of heavy ice at that point. [illegible] the cold wave extending over the Ohio [illegible]nd the river so full of running ice, [illegible] gorge is feared at this point. River-[illegible] the general decline in the stream al-[illegible] entire length makes it almost im-[illegible] for the stream to remain open. Yes-[illegible] gorge formed at the mouth of the [illegible] Miami river, but broke several hours [illegible] All day yesterday the big towboat Jim [illegible] was kept running up and down the Ohio [illegible]nnati to keep the heavy ice moving in [illegible]bor. At the coal elevators men were [illegible]moving coal from fleets and lightening [illegible] exposed to the running ice. It is the [illegible] universal opinion among rivermen that [illegible] in the Ohio will suspend navigation and [illegible] work until late in February.

[PA]RKERSBURG—River, 5.6 feet, falling. [illegible]dy and cold. The ice in the Ohio has [illegible]ed, closing the river here. The ice in the [illegible]aha is six inches thick.

[H]UNTINGTON—River 8 feet and falling; [illegible] of heavy ice.

STEUBENVILLE—River 6 feet and rising; ice running; clear and cold.

OIL CITY—River 2 feet 2 inches and rising; clear and cold.

POINT PLEASANT—River 4 feet 7 inches and falling; cloudy and cold; no boats.

LOUISVILLE—River falling; 5 feet in canal, 2.8 feet on the falls and 14.1 feet below the locks. Clear and cold.

GALLIPOLIS—River 7 feet 2 inches and falling; heavy ice running; clear and cold.

WARREN—River 1 foot 2 inches; clear and [c]old.

WHEELING—River 4 feet 11 inches and ris-[in]g. Clear and cold. New gorge at Sardis.

[G]REENSBORO—River 9 feet 9 inches; rising; [illegible] closed, fair and cold.

WILL CLOSE THE OHIO.

[R]ivermen say present weather conditions will [illegible]e the Ohio river all the way from here to [Cinc]innati. It was reported closed yesterday [illegible] Wheeling to Steubenville. New ice [illegible]d yesterday very rapidly. Some floated [illegible] Monongahela but more came down the [Alleg]heny. Navigation is nearly closed up the [Monon]gahela. Information yesterday was that [illegible] No. 4 pool was five and six inches thick. [illegible]fferent places up the river people are [illegible] across.

[The]re is a peculiar condition up river in the [illegible] of the present weather. Three days ago [illegible]ning rain produced a rise of about three [illegible] Above the Cheat and all along the [illegible] tributaries the rise came unexpectedly. [illegible]me down the river yesterday under and [illegible] of the ice and was as far as lock No. 2 [illegible] yesterday afternoon. It is thought the rise [illegible] be all of one foot when it reaches the [lo]cal harbor. It will only serve to carry off [th]e broken pieces of ice. Low water yesterday [illegible] both the Allegheny and Monongahela made [illegible] almost impossible for boats to move and [illegible] were out. It is said the zero weather [illegible] tend to make the gorges up the Alle-[gh]eny all the more dangerous. They will freeze [illegible] when they start down.

News of the Rivers.

[illegible]

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FEDERAL NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Depository of United States and State of Pennsylvania.
[illegible]
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Home Trust Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
2% on checking accounts. 4% on savings accounts.
"INDEPENDENT" FACILITIES.
WOOD and SIXTH AVENUE.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Safe Deposit Boxes
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THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
PENN AVE. AND 9th ST.,
Desires the accounts of Individuals, Corporations, Banks and Bankers, and the Business public.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1822.
N. HOLMES & SONS
BANKERS.
Wood St. and Fourth Ave.
Transact a general Banking Business. Draw Bills of Exchange on Europe. Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
Capital, $500,000
Surplus and Profits, $1,250,000
WILLIAM PRICE, President.
H. C. WETTENGEL, Cashier.

DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK
COR. FIFTH AVE. AND UNION ST.
Solicits Business.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
240 FIFTH AVENUE.
The only old bank of issue in Pittsburgh not consolidated or merged with some other institution.
Capital $1,200,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 763,000
Foreign Drafts, Letters of Credit and International Checks Issued. Business solicited. Fair and liberal treatment guaranteed.
MARK W. WATSON, President
FRANK B. [illegible], Vice President
ANDREW LONG, Cashier

The Colonial Trust Co.
317 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $9,544,112.87
OFFICERS:
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JAMES C. CHAPLIN, Vice Pres., JOHN A. BELL, Vice President,
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ALEX. C. THOMPSON, Mgr. Bond Dep't.
Solicits Your Business.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The First National Bank
of Pittsburgh,
FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
Established 1852. Charter Number 48.
Depository of the United States, State of Pennsylvania and City of Pittsburgh.
Offers most favorable facilities for conducting business consistent with safe banking.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $2,260,000.
ASSETS, $17,600,000.
CHAS. E. SPEER, President. F. H. SKELDING, Cashier.
THOS. WIGHTMAN, Vice President.
F. H. RICHARD, Asst. Cashier. T. C. GRIGGS, Asst. Cashier.
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FARMERS DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK
CORNER 5th AVE. and WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Will Pay 4% Interest to You
and compound it semi-annually.
Start an account with them.
The first of the year is a good time

DIRECTORS:
James H. Park, Wilson Miller, Reuben Miller, Jas. J. Donnell, Wm. Roseburg, Jas. B. Laughlin, J. Stewart Brown, T. Clifton Beeson, John B. Jackson.

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
Organized 1810.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$2,000,000

OFFICERS:
Jas. J. Donnell, President.
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BANKS AND BANKERS.

SAFE INVESTMENT BONDS
THE COLONIAL TRUST CO.,
317 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Invites the special attention of investors to its great variety of investment bonds. It offers and recommends as safe, a very desirable list of securities yielding the purchaser from 3½ to 6 per cent. interest.
Personal interviews and correspondence solicited. List and detailed information furnished. Inquire of
ALEXANDER C. THOMPSON, Manager Bond Department.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PENN.
Situated Corner of Liberty Avenue and Ninth Street, invites business and guarantees every accommodation justified by their business and responsibility.
CAPITAL $600,000.00
SURPLUS $3,000,000.00
DEPOSITS
$12,000,000.00
Depositary of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania and County of Allegheny.
DIRECTORS:
George B. Barrett, F. C. Erdman, William Carry, Thomas J. Gillespie, George H. Danler, John B. McGinley, Robert D. Elwood, Wilson M. Kennedy, William McCreery, Francis J. Torrance, Edward E. Taylor, James H. Willock.

HENRY SPROUL & CO.
Members of
New York Stock Exchange,
Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
Chicago Stock Exchange,
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NEW YORK OFFICE,
[illegible]
20 BROAD STREET.
Special attention given to Investment Stocks and Bonds.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK
No. 320 FIFTH AVE.
CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS $600,000
Discounts Daily. Accounts Solicited.
WM. STEWART, President
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$6,000,000.00
Capital, Surplus and Profits to secure the depositors of Pittsburgh Trust Co., 323 Fourth Ave. 4 per cent on Savings. 2 per cent on Checking. Send for Booklet No. 20, "Banking by Mail."

ORGANIZED 1832.
FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital $ 800,000
Surplus 4,100,000
Other Profits 2,100,000
$7,000,000
HAVING EVERY FACILITY FOR THE
SAFE AND PROMPT
TRANSACTION OF A BANKING BUSINESS.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%
Every time you see
4%
think of the Iron City Trust Company, Penn and Ninth.
Capital and surplus $2,500,000.

T. C. CAMPBELL'S CAREER IS ENDED

Noted Criminal Lawyer Once Prominent in Cincinnati Is Dead.

WAS KNOWN IN PITTSBURGH

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Thomas C. Campbell, the criminal lawyer, formerly of Cincinnati, died today in a sanitarium in Brooklyn as the result of his experience on the schooner yacht The Roamer, wrecked on December 10 at Rum Cay, in the Bahamas. Col. Campbell's son, George B. Campbell, was master of the vessel.

Together with his son, Capt. Campbell, and his wife, Col. Campbell left Baltimore on November 30 for a cruise on The Roamer. The Roamer was wrecked on Rum Cay, a jagged coral reef, the only inhabitants of which were a crowd of half-naked blacks, who were engaged in beach-combing and wrecking. The party spent seven days on the island.

Colonel Campbell was born in Monroe county, this state, in 1845. His parents moved to Ohio, and he went into the volunteer army from that state.

Thomas C. Campbell has had a stormy experience at the bar. He was the leading criminal lawyer of Cincinnati until

COL. T. C. CAMPBELL.
Who Died Yesterday in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1884, and had such remarkable success in defending criminals that in March of that year there were 22 unhung and unconvicted murderers in the Cincinnati jail at one time. One brutal murderer defended by Campbell received so light a sentence as to bring the popular indignation already aroused over the escape of criminals from paying the penalty for their crimes to a culmination. There was a riot, the court house was burned down, 82 persons were killed, hundreds injured, and the city placed under martial law.

A wild mob sought Col. Campbell to end his life, but he escaped and fled from the city. His residence was burned to the ground. Since then New York instead of Cincinnati has been the headquarters of Col. Campbell. Until 1884 and its riots Col. Campbell had been a Republican leader in Cincinnati and the state of Ohio. He managed to get on the Hamilton county delegation to the Republican state convention held in Springfield in the summer of 1885, and tested his standing in the party by endeavoring to make a speech seconding the nomination of Joseph Benson Foraker for governor. Although Foraker was the choice of the convention and was afterward nominated for governor, the delegates would not stand for Campbell after the riot, and he was hissed to his seat, his speech unfinished.

Since Col. Campbell's residence in New York his most notable public appearance was as attorney for the brother of William C. Goebel in an attempt to fasten the murder of Goebel on prominent Republicans of Kentucky.

During the last year Col. Campbell appeared in Pittsburgh as the attorney of J. R. P. Brown, brother of the late Recorder J. O. Brown, in the investigation by the coroner of J. O. Brown's death.

It is said of Campbell that 30 years ago he had a narrow escape from being governor of Ohio. In 1875 Judge Alphonso Taft was defeated for the Republican nomination for governor by Rutherford B. Hayes. Campbell was then at the head of the Hamilton county delegation, which was solid for Taft. The Hayes men offered Campbell second place, but he declined on the ground that he was at the convention for Taft and would go in no combination that affected Taft. The Hayes men then made their combination with Gen. Thomas L. Young of Cincinnati for lieutenant governor, and when Hayes became president, the following year, Young succeeded him as governor. Judge Alphonso Taft was secretary of war under Grant and the father of Judge W. H. Taft, today appointed secretary of war by President Roosevelt.

FRANK A. PARKER.

STEEL MEETING TODAY MAY DETERMINE CONTROL

Belief That Passing of Dividends Would Indicate Rockefeller Influence.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The directors of the United States Steel Corporation will hold their quarterly meeting tomorrow afternoon for the discussion of dividends. The three months' report of earnings then will be made public. Estimates of the earnings have been as low as $13,000,000 net and as high as $18,000,000. The general impression is they will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000.

Wall street argues that if the dividend on the common stock is passed tomorrow this policy will indicate that the Rockefeller influence in the company is dominant, but that in case the present rate is maintained, or reduced to ½ quarterly even, it will emphasize Morgan control.

The fluctuations in the Steel shares today reflected the opinions of Pittsburgh and Chicago speculators and their following among the room traders. There were numerous rumors in reference to the dividend. Offers to bet that the next dividend on the preferred would be at an unchanged rate were made, but were not taken, despite the weakness in the stock at one time. There was some liquidation, as well as short selling.

A prominent official of the corporation stated today that the plan to distribute $5 dividends to employes who subscribed to the preferred stock under the profit-sharing plan of January, 1903, will go through without modification or change of any sort. Checks will be sent out this week.

FRANK A. PARKER.

Salespeople Elect Officers.

Local assembly No. 4907, Knights of Labor, Salespeople, last night elected these officers for the coming year: S. L. Coleman, master workman; Samuel Roesser, master foreman; C. B. Hays, recording secretary; France Lynn, financial secretary; A. A. Isaacs, M. Feldman and J. C. Biele, trustees. The assembly's working agreement, signed a few weeks ago, will continue in force for three more years.

Deputy Coroners Appointed.

Coroner Jesse M. McGeary yesterday appointed John H. Woodward of the Nineteenth ward and Samuel P. O'Brien of the Twenty-third ward, to fill the vacancies caused by the dismissal of Deputies George J. Limber and J. J. Clinton. Deputies John P. Black and James P. Loughrey have been assigned to the morgue, and the new men will take their places in the coroner's office.

Minister Attends Triple Funeral.

The Rev. T. J. Danner, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Butler and Main streets, Lawrenceville, is on his way to Burlington, Ia., where he will attend a triple funeral as the result of the Chicago theater fire. His brother, Harry Danner of Burlington, together with his married daughter and her daughter, lost their lives.

SCHWAB CAN NOW DEFEND HIMSELF

Secures a Court Order—Receiver Smith Again Accuses Him of Fraud.

SERIOUS CHARGES ARE MADE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Chas. M. Schwab won a signal victory in the United States district court today when Judge Lacombe ordered that testimony be taken at once in the action begun by Mr. Schwab and the New York Security and Trust Company to foreclose the $10,000,000 mortgage held by Mr. Schwab on the properties of the defunct United States Shipbuilding Company. This means that Mr. Schwab will be able to tell his side in the famous shipyards trust scandal as a complainant instead of a defendant in the action brought by the bondholders protective committee to make permanent the receivership.

Mr. Schwab has frequently said that he was anxious to tell his side of the story and he complained that counsel for the bondholders had held back his testimony.

The hearing was set for today, but when the lawyers gathered before Commissioner Shields as special examiner, they agreed to allow the proceedings to go over until Friday. The bondholders hearing is set to go on tomorrow.

FRANK A. PARKER.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—James Smith, Jr., receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company, filed at Trenton today an answer and cross bill to the suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. The cross bill asks that the $16,000,000 mortgage executed August 12, 1902, be set aside as fraudulent and that Charles M. Schwab and his associates be required to appear before Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States circuit court and testify therein to such questions and matters as may be pertinent.

The answer rehearses the purchase by Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem company, and makes this charge:

"In or about June, 1902, Charles M. Schwab and his associates conceived the fraudulent scheme of transferring to the Shipbuilding company the stock of the Bethlehem company at an excessive and fraudulent consideration and upon such conditions as would enable them not only to control the Shipbuilding company but also to absorb for their own benefit all of its property and assets, to the injury of its creditors and of its bona-fide bondholders and stockholders."

The answer goes into details regarding discrepancies as to the actual value of the plant, its net profit and surplus and the representations made by Mr. Schwab to the Shipbuilding company and declares that at the time of the execution of the mortgage or deed of trust to secure payment the "dummy" directors were not, in fact, qualified to act as directors because a majority of them were not bona-fide holders of stock.

It charges fraud and conspiracy between Mr. Schwab, his associates and the "dummy" directors, whereby they were enabled, under the pretext of insolvency, to acquire all the properties of the defendant for a sum much less than their full value.

The answer also declares that the $16,000,000 mortgage is not valid as against Receiver Smith in that the defendant Shipbuilding company has at all times since the execution of the mortgages, retained and still retains all the properties referred to in the deed of trust, and that the mortgage was not filed or recorded in conformity with the statute.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR A FRANKLIN CITIZEN

Senator Penrose Asks That Civil War Heroes Be Complimented by Congress.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Penrose today introduced a resolution instructing the secretary of war to confer upon Capt. Roe Reisinger of Franklin, Pa., the congressional medal of honor. During the battle of Gettysburg, Reisinger was a corporal in Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania volunteers, and was a color bearer. He was wounded three times during the battle, but stuck to his post and carried the colors until the third bullet put him out of action. He was highly commended by Gen. Huidekoper, who approves of the movement to confer upon him the medal. Capt. Reisinger has the bullets that were extracted from him after the battle.

Representative Porter today presented a petition from citizens of Pittsburgh protesting against the sale of liquor in public buildings and in soldiers' homes.

Representatives Shiras introduced a currency bill, the object of which is to provide a more elastic currency.

L. W. STRAYER.

THE "TECH" SCHOOLS.

Director Now Able to Give All His Time to New Institution. Conferences Today.

Full entrance into the work of the Carnegie Technical schools was made by Director Arthur A. Hamerschlag yesterday. He is now a resident of this city and can devote his time and attention completely to the needs of the schools. This morning there will be a meeting of the "tech" committee of the Carnegie institute trustees at which the topographical survey, now completed, will be presented to the committee and action will be taken regarding the development of the plans.

Today will mark also the starting of conferences between committees from various manufacturing industries and the director. A committee from the National Association of Stationary Engineers will meet him this morning and tomorrow a committee from the Stained Glass Manufacturers' association of Western Pennsylvania will talk over the methods by which the schools can be made of benefit to that industry.

Four Negroes in Jail.

The grocery store of William Ackler at 2402 Wylie avenue was robbed early yesterday morning, and four negroes are in the Center avenue police station on charges of burglary. The stolen goods, consisting of canned goods, meats and tobacco, have been recovered. Special Officers Free and Dunn made the arrests. In a shanty in Summer street, near Wylie avenue, the police arrested William Johnson, his two sons, Fred and Charles, and his nephew, William Jones, all colored. In a corner the stolen goods were found.

KNOWS NOW.

Doctor Was Fooled by His Own Case for a Time.

It's easy to understand how ordinary people get fooled by coffee when doctors themselves sometimes forget the facts.

A physician speaks of his own experience:

"I had used coffee for years and really did not exactly believe it was injuring me although I had palpitation of the heart every day.

"Finally one day a severe and almost fatal attack of heart trouble frightened me and I gave up both tea and coffee, using Postum instead and since that time I have had absolutely no heart palpitation except on one or two occasions when I tried a small quantity of coffee which caused severe irritation and proved to me I must let it alone.

"When we began using Postum it seemed weak—that was because we did not make it according to directions—but now we put a little bit of butter in the pot when boiling and allow the Postum to boil fully 15 minutes, which gives it the proper rich flavor and the deep brown color.

"I have advised a great many of my friends and patients to leave off coffee and drink Postum, in fact I daily give this advice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many thousands of physicians use Postum in place of tea and coffee in their own homes and prescribe it to patients. "There's a reason."

A remarkable little book, "The Road to Wellville," can be found in each package.

BUCKEYES MUST PARE EXPENSE

Governor Tells the Legislature State's Affairs Are on Extravagant Basis.

CANAL PROBLEM FOREMOST

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—The Ohio legislature convened at noon today, when the retiring governor, George K. Nash, sent his message.

Economy in expenditures is the keynote of the message. Referring to the fact that the expenditures of the state during 1903 were nearly $500,000 in excess of revenues, reducing the surplus of $2,869,122 in the state treasury at the close of 1902 by $470,919, the governor says:

"All this emphasizes the necessity of strictest economy in the administration of affairs of the state, because, I regret to state, I do not see in any direction a disposition to economize. On the other hand, the feeling seems to be abroad that the resources of the state are unlimited."

The governor refers to pressing demands for the building of armories for all the militia of the state, the rehabilitation and improvement of the canals, and increased appropriations for universities supported by the state, all of which would entail an outlay of at least $10,000,000 in excess of the expenditures of the last year, which would leave the state $5,000,000 in debt.

"It is simply impossible," the governor says, "to listen to these demands."

He recommends that $12 a year be paid to each member of the state guard attending weekly drills. The governor urges the erection of a bronze monument to Arthur St. Clair, the first governor of the Northwest territory, at the state capitol.

The message also contains recommendations for the enactment of a uniform code of school laws, amendments to the insurance laws suggested by the state commissioner, and the enactment of new laws governing primary elections.

Referring to the recommendation of the state engineer, that $1,500,000 be expended in improving canals, the governor expresses the hope that some method of raising the money be found. The canals have been a burden to the state for years, the governor declares, and they should be made at least self-supporting.

The senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Harry L. Gordon. George H. Chamberlain of Lorain county was chosen president pro tem. and F. E. Scobey of Troy clerk.

The house was called to order by Secretary of State Laylin.

George L. Thomas of Huron county was elected speaker, Hollis Johnson of Gallia county speaker pro tem. and E. W. Doty of Cleveland clerk.

WHEAT CORNER IN COURT.

Restraining Orders Asked to Prevent Collection of Money Put Up on Margins.

ST LOUIS, Jan. 4.—In the circuit court today, Judge Foster issued two restraining orders as a result of the December wheat corner.

Charles S. Orthwin's Sons, commission men, asked for an order to restrain the Merchants' Exchange from expelling them for refusal to pay $25,600 claimed by other members as due on wheat contracts. The Buschmann—Mueller Commission Company requested an order to restrain the collection from other members of the exchange of $32,850 deposited as margins for 345,000 bushels of December wheat.

More Punishment Awaits Him.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 4.—Isaac Gravelle, convicted of sending threatening letters to the Northern Pacific Company, was sentenced today to 10 years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000. Gravelle will be tried for burglary next.

Fire in Chicago Flats.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the Delaware flats at Sixty-fifth and Cottage Grove avenue. Seventy-five families were in the building when the fire began, but all got out safely.

ALLEGED LOTHARIO IS SUED BY A GIRL

Man Who Wrote "Xs" in Letters Is Brought Into Court for $25,000 Breach of Promise Case.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—With large blue eyes, great masses of light, slightly curling hair, regular features and clear complexion which showed her cheeks now blushing scarlet, now pallid as death, Miss Margaret Watkins made a most attractive plaintiff in Judge Davis' court room today. She had brought suit for breach of promise against Frederick Graeber, a young man living at Thirty-third and Diamond streets, this city.

Graeber's career is alleged to be marked by a large number of wounded hearts. Besides Miss Watkins' claim, it is asserted that he engaged himself to Miss Maud Gothie, of Shamokin. While visiting a mine with Miss Gothie the roof caved in and the girl was killed. Then after Miss Watkins began her suit, Graeber married Miss Nell Simmet. Miss Watkins asked for $25,000 damages. She formerly lived in Shamokin, but now resides in Philadelphia.

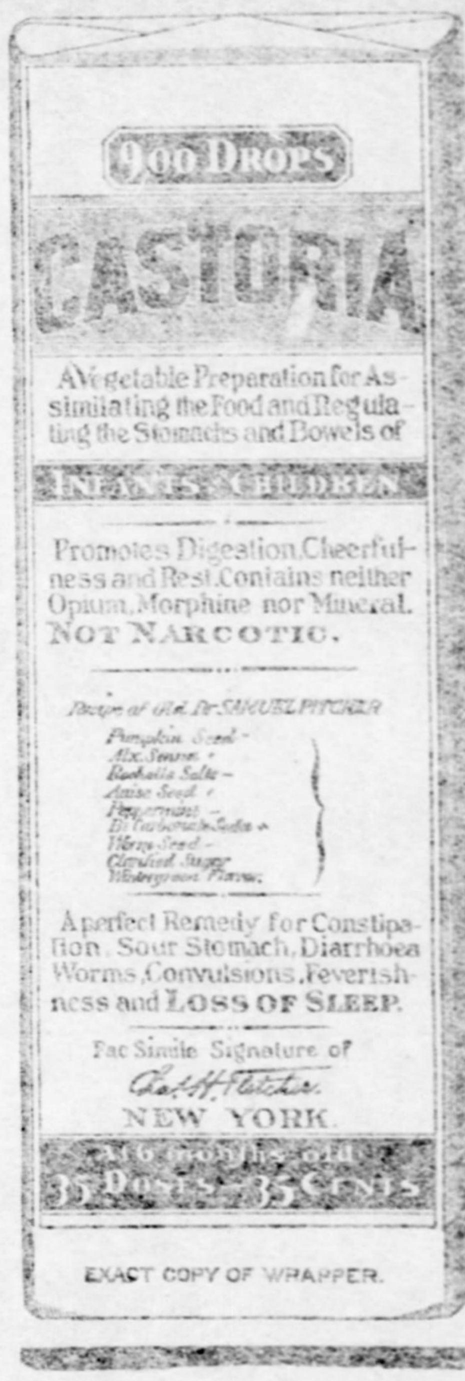
A large number of letters received by the plaintiff were offered. They were fringed with XXs, which Miss Watkins, with a blush, said represented kisses. In the collection were these gems: "I've had an electric fan put in. Can't you come down here and do your shopping? Bring your valise. Will let you get the earrings if you come. Telegraph when you will be here. I will meet you at the Columbia avenue station with my new rig. Now I will close with many kisses." In another letter Graeber wrote of "sitting in the park tonight and thinking of you in Shamokin." It closed with "many kisses" and there was a postscript reading simply "more kisses."

CHESTER D. POTTER.

PENNSYLVANIA COURT REVERSED AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The supreme court of the United States today in the cases of the Postal Telegraph Company against the boroughs of New Hope and Taylor, both in Pennsylvania, denied the right of the boroughs to tax at certain rates telegraph poles for the purpose of inspection, reversing the Pennsylvania supreme court, which had upheld the borough ordinances. Justice Peckham said that the taxes assessed were far in excess of the cost of inspection, making it plain that the ordinances are not in the interest of police supervision, but for the purpose of raising revenue.

CUTICURA
The World's Cure For the
SKIN & BLOOD



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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE ECONOMICAL MAN
practices Economy by purchasing Life Insurance. Not only is it ECONOMICAL, it is PROFITABLE, paying back in a certain period of time the face value of the policy together with the accrued dividends.
Better practice a little economy and take a policy with the
Reliance Life Insurance Company
JAMES H. REED, President.
Farmers Bank Building, - Pittsburgh, Pa.
Send for booklet, A-2.
"The Friend of the Family."

STIEFF PIANOS
Direct branch of factory 616 Penn Ave.
EASY TERMS. LOW PRICES.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.

The Story of
Uneeda Biscuit

We never tire of telling the story of **Uneeda Biscuit.**

Uneeda Biscuit are the result of two ideas. That soda crackers could be made better than they had ever been made before. That it was possible to convey them to the home fresh, crisp and clean.

The importance of the soda cracker as an article of daily consumption made it well worth while to make the best soda cracker that could be made, and to place it on the table as good as it had been made.

To do the first required the selection of the best materials and the highest skill. To do the second upset all traditions. The oldest bakers said there was no way to keep a soda cracker good. That people were satisfied to eat them stale, as they had been in the habit of doing. And so it fell to the lot of broader minds to do this unheard of thing—to keep a soda cracker good until eaten.

The result was a beautiful royal purple and white package—that kept out the air, moisture and dust; that retained the natural flavor of the biscuit, keeping it crisp and fresh until it reached the table.

To-day, nearly three hundred million packages of **Uneeda Biscuit** have been consumed by the thoughtful people of this country and the demand is ever increasing.

That is the story of **Uneeda Biscuit.** Some day we will tell it over again for the benefit of those who are still "in the habit" of buying stale and broken crackers in a paper bag, when they can get **Uneeda Biscuit** whole, fresh and clean in an air-tight package.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

"FLINCH," 39c—BY MAIL, 50c. "PANIC," 39c—BY MAIL, 45c.

CAMPBELL'S
THE PEOPLE'S STORE
FURNITURE CLEARANCE

Two entire floors must be cleared for Spring Stocks—hence these imperative reductions.

$1.50 DINING CHAIRS—of golden oak—high back with re-inforced brace—spindle and posts fancy turned—wood or cane seats—Clearance Sale Price.......... $1.00

$6.00 IRON AND BRASS BEDS—single or double sizes—heavy brass top rail, knobs and husks—extended foot—in white or green enamel—Clearance Sale Price.......... $3.98

WOOD BEDS—odd ones left over from suites—some in solid oak that sold for $6.00 are now reduced to $4.00; some $20 genuine Mahogany Veneered Beds in full sizes go at.......... $12.50

$7.00 MUSIC CABINETS—rich mahogany finish panel door—with lock and key—interior equipped with 4 shelves Clearance Sale Price.. $4.50

$20 BEDROOM SUITES—of handsome solid oak—bed, dresser and commode—nicely carved and finished—drawers in dresser and bevel plate mirror in fancy toilet frame—Clearance Sale Price.......... $14.98

$5 WASH STANDS—of solid oak—well made and finished—one long drawer and double cupboard below—fancy splasher back—some finer ones just as cheap in proportion—Clearance Sale Price...... $3.25

A Resolute and Determined Clearance of
Dress Goods and Silk
BONAFIDE REDUCTIONS

Sold at 75c and $1.00—Fancy Silks—odds and ends of fancy corded and striped taffetas, moires, etc.—suitable for waists—some fresh and clean, others a bit soiled just around the edges—now reduced to.... 39c yd

Sold at $1.25 and $1.50—Plaid Silks—more sold this year than for some seasons past, and prospects for a livelier spring trade—this lot of half and short pieces come in a big variety of satin barred and striped effects and magnificent color combinations—a great trade chance for you—now reduced to.......... 59c yd

Sold at $1.25 and $1.50—Quite an assortment of various weaves in this lot—Canvas and Granite Black Goods principally—of the finest quality wool and no more stylish and popular fabric for gowns—now reduced to.......... 95c yd

Sold at $1 and $1.25—Odd lots and broken lines of colored Zibelines—in plain colors and elegant mixed effects—44 in. German Novelty Mixtures—56 in. Scotch Tweeds and Mixtures—all of the finest wools and all the most popular fabrics and patterns—now reduced to.... 75c yd

Sold at 59c and 75c—Gunmetal Velveteens—in neat small figured effects—polka dots, etc.—in light and dark shades of gray—choice of our entire line—now reduced to..... 45c yd

Sold up to $1.25—In this lot are 20 pieces of Plaid Dress Goods—choice and desirable patterns for children's school dresses and ladies' waists—medium and heavy weights—some are German and French importations—some few pieces in this lot sold at 75c and $1.00—now reduced to.......... 35c yd

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Fifth Ave. Bet. Wood and Smithfield Sts.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE EAT Mother's Bread
WARD-MACKEY BAKERIES.

MANUFACTURERS.

OLIVER Iron & Steel Company,
ESTABLISHED 1863.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Soft Welding Steel and Iron.
Bolts for Railways, Wagons and Agricultural Implements.
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SOUTH TENTH STREET WORKS.
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High-Grade
GAS ENGINES.
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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
(Eastern Standard Time.)
Leaves Station, Smithfield and Water Sts.:

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE R. R.
CLEVELAND SHORT LINE.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave on Eastern Standard Time From Union Station, Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Union Station.
Pennsylvania Lines
By Central Standard Time.

[illegible]

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE R. R.

[illegible]